The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,830 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	From Bombay.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L SAVENNA	3582	700	A. B. Imandell	19th ,,
—SLAM	3041	500	H. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	3114	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	900	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CAIRAC	2863	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
—ASIAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3,00	700	W. BARRATT	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M vis Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
SURAT	3142	557	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	1023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	3130	800	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	800	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

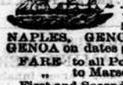
Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	15th Nov. 1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec. 20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec. 10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	19th Dec.

For Handbooks of Infosmation and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

				1886.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,700	500	Capt. G. Boothby	23rd Nov.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. W. Russel	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Donaldson	14th ,,
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

s.s. CALIFORNIA.. 3,410 480 Capt. W. S. Young. 4th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. "California" can book through to London by sea all the way or overland from Marseilles Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 5, 1886. Agents.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA is expected to reach here on or about the 8th proximo, and will leave for Zanzibar on the 15th. For Freight and Passage, apply to the undersigned.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

KEMP AND Co's HONEYCOMB SPONGES,

FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

COMBINE the desired and various desiderata of Strength, Fineness and Cheapness, and are much appreciated by all who have tried them.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Estephe	18 0	.....
Chianti	18 0	.....
Fronsac	20 0	12 0
Moulis	28 0	16 0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	.....
Pontet Canet, 1880	35 0	20 0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50 0	.....
BURGUNDY—		
Pomard	24 0	13 0
Volnay	32 0	18 0
Chambertin	30 0	16 0
Ditto Extra Fine	60 0	33 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23 0	12 8
Giesenheimer	26 0	15 0
Scharlachberg	42 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	50 0	27 0
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Amontillado	30 0	.....
Cardinal	35 0	.....
MADEIRA—		
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	.....
PORT—		
Invalids'	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	36 0	.....
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Comte de Bonfort	52 8	.....
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	30 0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65 0	35 0
Ruisseau Frères Special Cuvee 1880.	70 0	36 0
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35 0	20
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	.....
Do. do. Very aged	48 0	.....
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	24 0	.....
Old Head (Irish) ***	24 0	.....
Do. do. ****	26 0	.....
Uam Var (liqueur)	30 0	.....
CHARTREUSE—		
White		3 0
Yellow		4 0
Green		5 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA		1 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 1st November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Esc. and Busreh, is the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th November at 5 p.m.

S.S. "NUDDEA"	3,000	,,	24th November
S.S. "KANGRA"	1,978	,,	8th December
S.S. "HENZADA"	2,078	,,	22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, October 23, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL LINES AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

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TREACHER'S CRICKET BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash. Rs. as
Double-seamed Balls	Rs. 3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	,, 4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	,, 4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Rs.	Price. As.
Bottles per dozen,	6	0
Half-Bottles ,,	4	0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORT-MANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,

SOLE AGENTS.

FOR FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

	Rs. as
Tongues (whole ox) per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrew's Corned Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef ,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Do. ,, 1 lb.	0 8
Potted Tongues ,, ½ lb.	0 8

KEMP & Co, Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby warned against purchasing or receiving in mortgage the landed estates belonging to the undersigned, situated at Minab, near Bandar Abas, now in the hands of the heirs of the late NASIR SHAHBANDER, which are the subject of a litigation in the Mohameden law court.

HAJEE AHMED KHAN,
Sirteep.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and AFTER MONDAY, the first of November next, until further notice, the SIDINGS of the SASOON DOCK, and of the NEW COLABA COMPANY, will be OPEN for the delivery and despatch of Cotton and other Traffic under similar arrangements to those which were in force in previous years.

The Company's Sidings will continue to be open for the reception and delivery of Cotton as at present.

2. On account of the longer distance over which the Cotton and other Goods will be conveyed by Railway an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton and other Goods conveyed by this Railway to and from Bombay.

3. Cotton and other Goods, sent to or from the Sassoon Dock Sidings or any of the Sidings at Colaba will be liable to the payment of all the Rates and Charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-ninth of October 1886.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the First English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact, that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chutnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Buyers may take our Lists with confidence that in ordering from them they will get the best of everything they require.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 200,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum never to exceed ONE RUPEE.

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

May be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or at 477, Pydownie.

OFFICES FOR INDIA,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
WHERE ALL WATCHES MAY BE SENT FOR REPAIR.

Agents wanted throughout the Country, terms on Application.

PHILLIPS' TABLE WATERS,

As supplied to several Messes and a large number of the *Elite*.

	Rs. a.
SODA WATER, Pure, Sparkling and "Crisp"	0 12
AERATED WATER, a plain carbonated water, the best for mixing with Clarets, etc.	0 12
GINGERADE, an agreeable beverage	1 0
LEMONADE, of delicious flavour	1 0
LITHIA WATER, accurately prepared	1 8
POTASH WATER, superior to Soda for Whisky pegs	0 12
SELTZER WATER, an exact imitation of the Spring	1 0
TONIC WATER, prepared with genuine Quinine of agreeable flavour	1 0
VICHY WATER, prepared in accordance with analyses	1 4

Observe the word "Crisp" on all our Aerated Waters, without which none are genuine.

The above can also be supplied in glass-ball stoppered-balls as well as corked bottles.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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ROUCH'S PATENT PORTABLE CAMERA, 8½ in. × 6½ in., brass bound, leather bellows, body double swing back, reversing frame, 3 double backs (brass bound), with ½ and ¼ plate carriers. Price, including Rouch's Adjustable Tripod Stand, Rs. 250.

CAMERAS OF VARIOUS SIZES, BY MEAGHER, MARION, &c., EXPECTED SOON.

DRY PLATES.

		4¼"×3¼"	6½"×4¾"	8½"×6½"	10"×8"	12"×10"	
"Brittannia," Extra Rapid	Rs.	1-8	3-8	6-4	11-0	15-0	per doz.
Thomas's "Pall Mall" Extra Rapid	,,	1-12	4-4	7-4	11-0	---	,,
Paget Prize, 30 times	,,	1-12	4-0	7-4	11-4	15-0	,,
Do. do. 50 ,,	,,	2-0	4-8	8-4	12-8	18-0	,,
Wratten and Wainwright's "London" Instantaneous	,,	2-4	4-12	9-0	13-8	---	,,

Edwards's X L Special Instantaneous, *expected shortly*.

Chemicals, Sliding Tripods, Self-acting Syphon Tanks for Washing Negatives, Printing Frames, Folding Plate Racks, Ebonite Trays, Ruby Candle Lamps, &c., &c.

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MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET BOMBAY.

POMMERY AND GRENO,

EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts ..... Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints ..... Rs. 73

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

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BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines Tools, &c., imported thro ugh our Agents from the well-known English makers

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SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

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SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at slightly cheaper rate.

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Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
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	Drawing Boards.	

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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE PAVILION,
(Opposite the Boree Bunder Station.)
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
TO WISH THE PARIS MOSCOW MAN,
SEE THE NATURAL FALL OF SNOW AND
HAVE A PLEASANT DRIVE ON A SLEDGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.... Re. 1 | 8 Second Class ....Ans. 8
First Class ..... „ 1 | 0 Third Class ..... „ 4

SCARLET BLANKETS.

NOW READY—Superior Scarlet Bed Blankets 7' by 5' all Pure Wool and Fast Colour Rs. 4-8-0 each, for cash with order, or by V. P. P.
ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. GOVINO arrived from LONDON and ANTWERP are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING, for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain—will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage, whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, October 29, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have THIS DAY commenced Business as General Merchant and Commission Agent, under the style of CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.
CURSETJEE ARDASEER,
Bombay, 73 Tamarind Lane, November 1, 1886.

ESTATE of the late ARTHUR JOHNSTON KINGSTONE—All persons having Claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to communicate with MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., within one month from this date, after which no Claims will be entertained. Satisfactory proofs must accompany Claims.
G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator.
Bombay, October 30, 1886.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE
Is direct importer ONLY of
CHUBB'S PATENT
SAFES, WRITING, CASH, PAPER, DEED AND KEY BOXES. FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS. SILL, CHEST, PRESS LOCKS, and PADLOCKS of various sizes,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 20th December next by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 A.M., and by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona, up to noon for contract "General" as specified below for 1887-88.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.
Tea Indian, loose, of good quality, as per sample, packed in strong wooden boxes lined inside with airtight tin cases } Under Schedule No 35.
C. SWINHOE, Colonel,
for Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, October 13, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 20th December next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon, for Contracts as specified below for 1887-88.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay .....
Poona .....
Ahmednagar ...
Mhow .....
Nussirabad .....
Neemuch .....
Karachi .....
Hyderabad .....
Deesa .....
Ahmedabad .....
Jubbulpore .....
} Tea Indian ..... Under Schedule No. 29 A.

C. SWINHOE, Colonel,
for Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, Oct. 13, 1886.

THE GUJURAT OIL MILLS Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Gujarat Oil Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Church-gate-street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1886, at 4 p.m., to transact the following Business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from Office in terms of Section 83 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RANGILDAS BHUKHANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, October 15, 1886.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of November 1886, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following Business.
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30 June, 1886.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, October 30, 1886.
N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from 3rd to 12th November, 1886, both days inclusive.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSE, HOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER 1886,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES,
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA,
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of Through-routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICE is hereby given that, BAI PEROZBAI widow of DHUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE SHROFF, DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE PATELL, BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE PATELL and MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE PATELL, all of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. ALL PERSONS therefore having any interest in the said property by way of purchase, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise, howsoever, or claiming any easement thereon, are hereby required to make the same KNOWN in writing to the Undersigned, at their office at No. 7 Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.
—ALL THAT piece of land, bearing Collector's old No. 150, new No. 11,791, old survey No. 679, and new survey No. 1-3,611, containing by admeasurement 18,955 square yards or thereabouts, situate near the Victoria Gardens, in Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7,452, Street No. 7, Parel Road, and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, but now part of the Royal Indian Flour Mills and partly of On the west by the property formerly of Philip Atopes, but now of Tapidas Vurjdas and others, on the north partly by the property formerly of the said Philip Atopes, and partly by that of the said Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, but both now of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and on the south partly by the property of the said Royal Indian Flour Mills, and partly by the Victoria Gardens.—Dated the 30th day of October 1886.
ARDESIR HORMUSJEE and DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEBBS'
ROYAL MARIONETTES!
Under the Management of Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.
(The success of 1880.)
Having arrived, will shortly appear.
Full particulars in to-morrow's papers.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

THE PROPERTY of G. H. R HART, Esqr., four Arab horses as described below:—
1. Erinbay, Lady's horse, easy paces, strong nerves, perfect temper and mouth, also good in double harness.
2. Vollux (bay) good, in double and single harness, excellent saddle horse.
3. Cock Robin, (grey) excellent hack, good jumper and broken to single and double harness.
4. Harlequin (specked bay) good in single or double harness.
The first three have been constantly ridden by ladies. Harlequin has also been ridden frequently, but is best in harness.
An English-built new MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Cart with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.
An English-built second-hand Dog-cart, with Brake, suitable for a Waler, by Morgan.
For further particulars, apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET—The GROUND FLOOR in Church-gate-street, suitable as Offices or a Shop. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

WANTED—A VICTORIA, in good order. Price and particulars to "C. W.," care of this paper.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES, Ices—Four kinds daily, every day different kinds, also Wines and Spirits. Mocha Coffee of the best Quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE—An English-built, Second-hand PONY CART, for single horse or a pair of ponies, fit for district work, in fair condition. Price Rs. 175. Apply to Surgeon-Major Parukh, Harrington Lodge, Mazagon.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are durable, rapid, exceedingly simple, neat, not liable to get out of order, and warranted to sew from the finest muslin to the heaviest material. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves. 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each, Rs. 5-8 per tin.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. S. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! Come and See our New Stock of Toys, nice opportunity to select from. Prices very Cheap.—At STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.—Silk Mercers, Milliners, Hosiers, Glovers, Tailors, Boot Merchants, and General Providers, Church Gate Corner.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIVA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy rooms.

FOR SALE—OFFICER SLEEPING PALL, Jabalpore Made, Double Pole, Quite New, Price Moderate. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, 107, Queen's Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re.1-8, postage, anna 1.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange; Finger, Clifton, Raglan, Shell, Lorne.—PEARSE & Co.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards, Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF EARTHENWARE JUNCTION PIPES.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st Nov., 1886, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency's store-yard on the Esplanade, a quantity of earthenware junction pipes, 3' by 12," 2' by 12," and 2, by 9"; and saddle pipes 12.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 1, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st Nov., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
42 „ white tanjibs.
1 „ „ stripes.
5 casks iron wire.
2 cases hanging and table lamps.
1 second-hand chronometer by Parkinson and Fradsham.
3 patent water closets, by Jennings, complete with valves, &c.
Also billiard kit consisting of a lot of 13 cues, rests, long butts, &c.
5 rules of billiards, pyramids and pool. 1 billiard and 1 pool marking board, 1 level, 1 set of best ivory pyramid and 1 set of pool balls, 1 set of celluloid pool balls, &c.
On account of the concerned.—
3 cases India rubber hose ex s. s. Wistow Hall.
By order of the executrix of the will of Mr. Fazal Habibhai, deceased.
A quantity of carved blackwood household furniture, McCabe's, clock silver hooks, gold watch and chain, studs, &c.
On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Ruscoolbhoy.
V H C 2488-92—2 cases coloured surface paper.
AT 2 P.M.
1 easy riding well-balanced buggy.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light miniature brougham.
1 handsome new landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Sale of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., also about 230 export gate check ticket books at the Prince's Dock.
Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., also about 230 export gate check ticket books of four distinguishing colours of the gates.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd Nov., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram—
200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF MATCHES.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the godown of Abdoolally Shaikadum, near Jaokeria Munjid, on account of the concerned—
M.—50 cases Matches.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF MIRRORS AND LOOKING-GLASSES.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed by Messrs. L. HARTMANN & Co. to hold a GRAND AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November next of MIRRORS and LOOKING-GLASSES of all sizes and shapes in artistically designed frames, suitable for the palaces of Prince's and Rajas and the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry of India, as also for halls and reception rooms, drawing, dining and dressing rooms, and for hotels, clubs and shops.
The sale will afford a good opportunity to Local and Mofussil merchants of buying magnificent mirrors direct from the manufacturer's.
Now on view at their show room No. 42, Medows Street Fort.

SALE of Office furniture, Theodolite, books, &c., at Henshaw's building, Marine Street, Fort.
ON SATURDAY next, the 6th instant., sale commencing at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine street, Fort, the office furniture, Theodolite, books on Engineering, charts, maps &c., the property of the late A. W. FORDE, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 1, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Villa Balay," Waldon Road, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, first-rate pictures and oil paintings, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon R. MANSER. The sale comprises rich Star-cut glassware, handsome dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware such as hot water curry dishes, cruetstand, tea set, ice pitcher, breakfast companion, spoons and forks, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side and writing tables, folding, long arm, lounge and drawing room chairs, settee couches, teapoys, Davenports, rich Persian carpets, handsome 6 and 12 lights hanging and table lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, iron four-post bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, towel horses, bath tubs, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
AT 2 P. M.
The property of another gentleman,
1 handsome strong fast-trotting grey Arab horse.
1 handsome strong English-built 4-seated open carriage in good order.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the right, title and interest of the said Ebrahim Haji Mahomed in—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Collector's old No. 176, and new Survey No. 8,262, containing by admeasurement 2,861 square yards with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59, formerly and now in the occupation of Gokal Davkarn and others, which said piece of land, messuages, hereditaments and premises, are situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road, and west side of Trinity Street, in the Sub-district of Fort, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, on the east by the Trinity Street, on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneji Patell, and on the south partly by the house of Nanabhoy Rustomji, partly by the house of Babaji Wittoo Moray, partly by the house of Sorabji Shroff, and partly by the house of Sorabji Dadabhoy Suntook, and
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Collector's old No. 240, and new Survey No. 8,268, containing by admeasurement 526 square yards, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 51, formerly and now in the occupation of Gomaji Bhimaji and others, which said piece of land, messuages, hereditaments and premises situate to the east side of Breach Candy Road, and west side of Trinity Street, in the Sub-district of Fort, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north and south by the public passages, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, and on the east by the Trinity Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, at their office, Tamarind Lane, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs in gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of F. COOK, Esq.
The property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very ancient brass deities and ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, suits of clothes, English racing and other boots, a collection of valuable books, &c., &c., the property of W. HOLLAND, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 1, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT
both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to compete favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House, South Audley Street, London.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.
By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.
AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.
Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.
AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.
Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.
Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER-MADON & Co.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.,
OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ...	Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ...	„	8 8
Extra Super „ ...	„	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ...	„	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ...	„	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ...	„	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ...	„	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Black Spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ...	per Pair,	4 8
Plain Colours Do. ...	„	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ...	„	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ...	„	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ...	„	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ...	Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Stock ...	„	22 8
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made ...	„	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article ...	„	20 0
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All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made ...	Per pair	3 12
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Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear ...	6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ...	6 for	30 0
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Stout Merino Vests for English wear ...	6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves.	6 for	45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ...	6 for	39 0
Out sizes Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz Extra.		

UNDER PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine ...	6 for	33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...	Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ...	6 for	33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear ...	6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ...	6 for	51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ...	6 for	39 0
Out sizes Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.		

CARDIGAN JCKETS.
The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers „ ... „ 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the Vital Forces. It
Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.
THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.
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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.
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NOTICES.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT, ARMY CLOTHING, BYCULLA, up to 12 noon on 8th November 1886, for the Purchase of 200 yards of Superior Woollen Cloth No. 1, Dark Blue. Surplus to requirements can be inspected on the premises.

FOR SALE
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 5 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

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"THE VIEW."
A FURNISHED, Commodious, Airy and Cool upper-storied BUNGALOW at the North End of the Breach Vellard. Commands splendid view. Has outhouses and a large compound with garden. Apply to JAMSETJEE D. WADIA No. 6 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, or to Mr. DEVIDA, Port Office.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 8 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5 and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ton and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
THE following plant will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 6th November 1886, at noon, in the store-yard of the Executive Engr., Poona and Kirkee.
2. TERMS CASH
1. Machine Brick-making, worked by animal power, with one pair of bullocks.
2. Machines Brick-making, worked by hand power, by two men.
2. Machines Brick-pressing, for stamping bricks.
1. Machine punching and shearing.
1. Mortar Mill for grinding chunam.
2. Boilers.
36. Cast Iron columns, 13 ft. long and 9" diam."
2. Pumps centrifugal Hand Suction and Discharge Pipes, respectively 2" and 1½" Diam. Driving wheel 5' 6" Diam. and Fan 12" Diam.
3. For further particulars, apply at this office.
W. H. HAYDON, Major, R.E.
Ag. Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.
Office of the Executive Engineer, P. and K., Poona, 21st October 1886.

SALE OF VACANT GROUNDS.
WHEREAS MOBED BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE ERANEE at present Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, hath CONTRACTED to SELL the undernoted piece of ground marked No. 1. And JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE MADON, Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, hath CONTRACTED to SELL the undernoted piece of ground marked No. 2. All persons having or claiming to have any Estates or interests in the same, whether by way of in

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th :—Java (s), from Busreh. On the 30th :—Ganges (s), from Sydney. Yesterday :—H. M. S. Woodlark, from Muscat.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 30th :—Aurelia, for Mauritius ; Hydaspes (s), China, &c ; Mounts Bay (s), Marseilles ; Clan Drummond (s), Antwerp ; and H. M. S. Serapis, England.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hydaspes left the dock on the 30th instant.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—Some members of the crew of H. M. S. Briton will give an entertainment at the Seamen's Institute this evening. Admission will be free, but a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Institute.

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR.—We are requested to say that donations towards providing clothes and a Christmas dinner to the poor relieved by the Fort Conference of the Society of St. Vicent de Paul will be gratefully received by Mr. P. Piedade, Treasurer to the Fort Conference, Apollo Pier.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Meer Abdool Russulkhan, Nawab of Surat, accompanied by thirty followers, arrived here on Friday, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Grant Road.—The Nawab of Jinjeera also arrived here on the same day, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Gilder Street.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo girl, named Munjee Dhondoo, aged ten years, employed at the Prince's Dock extension works as a labourer, about noon on Saturday, while carrying a stone on her head accidentally tripped and fell, and the stone falling on her left fore-arm, fractured both bones of that arm. She was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Nadershaw Muncherjee was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella, valued at 8 annas, from the shop of Hussankhan Meerally, at Khara Talao Street, on the 27th October. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted five previous convictions of theft. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Western India Spinning and Weaving Mill premises at Chinchpoogly, touching the death of a Hindoo clerk, aged 25 years, employed at that mill. Deceased, about noon, while he was seated at his deck, suddenly fell into a faint and died immediately. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart desease.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Report of cases prosecuted by the Society during the week ending the 30th October :—Horses : Sent to hospital, 1 ; lame, 4 ; emaciated, 1 ; sores on body, 2 ; girth galled, 1 ; sent to Pinjrapole, 2. Bullocks : Lame, 12 ; sore necks, 21 ; soreness on neck, 6 ; sores on body, 1 ; overloaded, 12 ; goading, 3 ; sent to hospital, 1. Buffaloes : Tumour on neck, 1. The total number of cases were 70.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the Esplanade, touching the death of Janardhun Bapoojee, aged 30 years, a godown-keeper in the service of a Mahomedan. He was addicted to drink, and frequently absented himself from work. At 2 p.m. on Saturday he left home, and was not head of until his dead body was found floating in a well on the Esplanade yesterday afternoon. There were no external marks of violence on it. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at 3rd Bhoiwada Street, touching the death of Gella Jaithram, aged 65 years. Deceased was unemployed. For the past three months he had been ill from fever and headache, and supported himself and family by begging. On Friday night he closed his room and went out, and was nowhere to be found. A search was instituted, and his dead body was recovered from a well near his house, his legs being tied with his own turban, and his arms fastened with the end of his dhotur. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kaiser, a mendicant woman of the Wagree caste, aged 50 years. Deceased at about half-past eight on Saturday night, while passing along Jugjeevun Keeka Street asking far alms, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a victoria, whereby she sustained a fracture to one of her ribs on the left side, and a wound of the lung caused by the fractured rib. She was at once removed to Hospital, and died from the effects of the injuries an hour after admission. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of a rib and hæmorrhage of the lung, the result of her having been accidentally knocked down and trampled on by a horse.

THE HYDRABAD FOREST DEPARTMENT.—We hear that the Home Secretary has informed Mr. R. S. Dobbs, the Conservator of Forests, that it has been decided to place him on the Pension List, and that he is at once to give over charge of his office to his assistant, Captain Catania. Without for a moment denying the wisdom of the step contemplated of placing the Forest Department under an experienced man, specially trained to the work, we cannot but deprecate the want of consideration that has been shown to Mr. Dobbs, in thus suddenly depriving him of his appointment before the arrival or even selection of a successor—a want of consideration, we may add, that is very unusual on the part of this Government in its dealings with its servants. Sirdar Diler Jung will only have himself to blame if the public view this step as springing from personal rather than public motives.—*Deccan Times.*

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Dewoo Dhurmajee, a ramoosee in the service of the People of India Mills, Chinchpoogly, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to steal two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, from the cash box of Mr. M. Taylor, the manager of the said mill, on the 17th October. The accused on the date in question opened the cash box with a false key in the presence of complainant's cook, and removed from it two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and as he could not lock the box again with the same key he placed the notes back again. The matter was brought to light on the 23rd October, when accused abstracted a currency note for Rs. 50 from the same box, without any person's knowledge. On the note for Rs 50 being missed, enquiries were made by Mr. Taylor, and the accused was questioned and admitted that he had taken the note, and returned Rs. 40 to Mr. Taylor. On the same day accused ask for leave to go to his native country, when Mr. Taylor handed him over to Mr. Smith, the superintendent of police, who made enquiries regarding the attempted theft of the two currency notes for Rs. 10 each on the 17th October. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BANDORA WATER SUPPLY.—The following representation has been made to the president of the Bandora Municipality on the subject of the water-supply.—"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Bandora, beg most respectfully to bring to your kind notice the great inconvenience and misery which we suffer on account of the scanty supply of sweet water owing to almost all the wells here being saltish, and the water therefrom useless for drinking and domestic purposes. People of scanty means are compelled to use the said water much to the prejudice of their health. You are no doubt aware that pure water is the first requisite towards the well-being of a populous community such as ours, and therefore we venture to ask the Municipality to be kind enough to introduce into Bandora Vehar water wells, or at least pipe-stands in convenient places for the use of the public, and this will no doubt improve the health and add to the comfort and convenience of the people of Bandora, who are now obliged to use unwholesome well-water, a fruitful source of many diseases. We venture to think that no work that the Bandora Municipality intend to do at present or in future will be so beneficial to the inhabitants of the place as a good and abundant supply of pure water for drinking and domestic purposes, and we respectfully ask that this question of water supply be first taken in hand."

MATRIMONIAL SQUABBLES.

ON Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Cooper resumed the case in which John Cove, a stevedore, stands charged, at the instance of Emily Augusta Gertrude Applin, with marrying her during the life-time of his former wife.

Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the prosecution ; Cove was not represented.

Cove continued the cross-examination of Jan Begum, the native woman who is alleged to be his wife, which Mr. D'Souza, who then represented him, left unfinished at the last hearing. She said she never saw him before she met him at Mr. Garrety's house.

Did Mr. Garrety say anything to you when he brought me over to his house ?

Witness : Yes, he told me you were a good man, and asked me to marry you.

Did you never ask Garrety to get you a husband, as the tickets were out and you were frightened you would be ticketed ?

Witness : No ; I did not.

Mr. Hemming asked what the accused meant by tickets.

Cove : I don't think it is right to interrupt me, when he knows nothing about it. He is not defending this woman. In what name were you introduced to me, as Bob Cummings, or his widow, or what ?

Witness : I was not introduced as Cumming's widow. Well, what was your name ? I did not know you.

Witness : I was not asked my name.

But as I was to be married to you, what name were you introduced to me in ?

Witness : I said that I would give you my name in the presence of the priest ; we both went to the priest, and at the door you would not let me get out of the carriage ; you came out shortly afterwards, and said you had arranged everything.

I did not ask that. I asked what name you went by in Garrety's house ?

Witness : By the name of Alice.

You said they were hurrying you on to marry me. Who hurried you on ?

Witness : Mr. and Mrs. Garrety. I don't know why they hurried me.

Did not Garrety tell you that I had been a driver, and had not one pice to marry on, and that I had been on the spree, and he had brought you there ?

Witness : No

It seems you were in a hurry to marry me ; who paid the money for the wedding ? Who paid for my suit of clothes ? (Laughter.) You know I had no money ?

Witness : I had no money either, so I and Mrs. Garrety went to a Borah's shop and bought a suit ; we have not paid the money for it yet. (Laughter.) Mr. Garrety lent you his pair of boots. (Renewed laughter.)

That is what you call a cheap wedding. (Laughter.) Do you remember Mrs. Garrety lending you some earrings, and Mrs. Garrety, when you did not return them, said that's the thanks I've got for getting you a husband ? (Renewed laughter.)

Witness : No, no.

Did not Mrs. Garrety say to you "He is not your husband after all, as Mr. Cummings is alive, and so is your Mussulman husband up-country ?"

Mr. Hemming : Who is "he" ?

Cove : Who is "he" ? That's myself. (Laughter.)

Witness : No, she never said so.

Cove : Didn't you go about the neighbourhood by the name of Alice Cummings ?

Witness : Yes.

Cove : I naturally thought you were Bill Cummings' wife ; and din't I go up-country afterwards ?

Witness : That was immediately after the marriage, and you returned after eleven months.

Yes ; I went to your house, put my things there, left Rs. 25 with you, and left the house ?

Witness : I don't know what things you had, but you did not give me any money.

Cove : Didn't I return and take my things and my money from you ?

Witness : Yes, you did return with some persons, created a disturbance there, and forced me to give you your money and left. You also took eight annas belonging to me. (Laughter.)

Did you not then say to me outside your house, "Jack, this marriage no good, my dear, have proper marriage. Suppose you live with me, minister say you live in sin ?" (Renewed laughter.)

Witness : No.

Then did not I say "Do you think I'm a — fool to marry you again" ? (Renewed laughter.)

Witness : No, you never said so.

Will you swear that when you married me, your Musaulmam husband was not alive, and you are not living with him now ?

Witness : It is not true.

Are you sure he is not alive ? People say he is dead ; but have you any proof ?

Witness : What proof do you want ? It is twenty years ago.

His Worship : How do you know he is dead ?

Witness : My neighbours who had gone with him to Jhansi told me so on their return. I then broke my bangles, and my bead necklace, according to our custom. I have not seen him since.

Cove : Do you recollect saying to me once, "D— Christian, give me money, I go up-country and join my husband," when you found I would not marry you again ?

Witness : No, and I did not live with anyone to get my livelihood. I maintained myself by begging. I know Charley Denny. He asked me to marry him, but I declined.

When you went about bogging, did you go by my name ?

Witness : Yes they knew me by the name of Mrs. Cove.

Cove : Well ; then, why did you not sue me during the last six and a half years for maintenance ; you said I was your husband ?

Witness : Because you said to me that your marriage with me was not a proper one ; another reason, I had no money to proceed against you. I did not know you went up-country to marry prosecutrix. I only heard of your marriage a few days ago, when she came to my house. I do not recollect seeing you and her once, about five months ago, going over the Byculla bridge. I recollect you once came to me with some one, named Roy, who gave me a rupee and then took it away again. (Laughter.)

Cove : Yes, you wanted me to give you two, so I gave you none. (Laughter.) Did you not then say, "Jack you are married" and did not I say, "No ; I am not ?"

Witness : No, and since you have been married, I did not know about it.

Cove averred the witness did. He had many fellows who could prove she was aware of his marriage with the prosecutrix. Continuing, he said : "I must have been very hard up for a wife when I married her." (Laughter.) "I once went to her and she said to me, 'Sala *jao, jao*, you are not my proper husband.' (Renewed laughter.) This one (prosecutrix) knew my marriage with the other one (witness) was no marriage. I explained it to her, and to the satisfaction of her mother. But she would not be satisfied.

His Worship : Have you any more questions to put to this witness ?

Cove did not see any use in asking her anything, as she would not criminate herself.

The next witness for the prosecution was Mrs. Chapman, but before she was examined, the accused asked to be allowed to cross-examine the prosecutrix.

His Worship saw nothing against his doing so.

Mr. Hemming however objected. He was conducting the prosecution, and with all deference to the Bench he chose to call Mrs. Chapman for the present. The prosecutrix would be called after the other witnesses.

Cove : They will then know what to say. This one will hear what they say and stick to it. That's your hobby, but I want to prevent it. (Laughter.)

His Worship conceded that counsel had a right to proceed in the way he chose, but as the accused wished it, he thought it but right the prosecutrix should go out of the Court, as she was not called first.

Miss Applin then left the Court, and Mrs. Chapman, her mother, was examined. She said she knew the parties in the case. The accused asked her many times to be allowed to marry the complainant. He married her at the Scotch Church about four months ago.

The Rev. Mr. Forgan married them.

Mr. Hemming : Did he tell you he was a widower ?

Witness : I believed him to be a widower, because he had a little girl, and I thought his wife was dead. He told me he was a widower.

In answer to Cove, witness said it was about two years ago he proposed for Emily (prosecutrix) at Ajmere. That was the first time. He was engaged to marry her, but when witness and her daughter came down to Bombay, accused had no home ready for her, and prosecutrix refused to marry him. The marriage was then knocked off.

Cove : Did you know that I was married to that Mussulman woman ?

Witness : Yes. You told me you were not married at all. It was about a year ago I heard of your marriage with the native woman. I spoke to you about it, and you said it was no marriage. I then said I would not give you Emily on any account.

Cove : Did not I explain everything and tell you I was married to the Mussalman woman, but that her husband was alive and it was no marriage ?

Witness : No, you only said it was no marriage at all.

Cove : If you don't speak the plain truth, I will show you up. Why don't you speak the truth ?

Witness : I am speaking the truth. What nonsense are you saying.

Cove : This here last case of getting married. Did not I ask Emily to marry me, but she sent you to me, and I told you I gave up all hopes of marrying, and that I was saving to go home.

Witnesss : No, you never said so.

Did you not take me from work to see Emily at the hospital ?

Witness : No.

Cove : I ask you, on your oath, why was the marriage broke off the first time ?

Witness : Because you were drunk, and had no house for Emily.

But did not your husband tell Emily to write me a nice letter, and say she did not wish to get married, that she did not know her own mind, and she would not marry till she got at the truth, and then if she was satisfied would marry me afterwards ? This was after the first time I proposed at Ajmere.

Witness : No, I did not hear him ; he might have said so.

Cove : Used we not to often discuss this marriage with the native woman before the marriage with Emily ?

Witness : Yes, though not much ; it was after the marriage that we received the anonymous letters and Emily refused to live with you till it was cleared up.

The case was then further adjourned till Thursday afternoon. His Worship passed an order for Cove's release on bail, but as he could find no one to stand for him, he was remanded to jail.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PENALTIES ON REMARRIAGE.

The Government of India in their Resolution on Hindu Social Reform admit the existence of penalties on widow marriage which it is right should be removed, and a letter in the *Gazette* suggests that a memorial be sent to the Viceroy in Council on the subject by those Hindu gentlemen who do not approve of the position of the Hindu widow under Act XV. of 1859. There ought not to be any objection to such a course. The worst enemy of reform will admit that a widow who remarries commits a smaller offence in Hindu eyes than one who lives a bad life, and that she incurs no greater religious disability to serve her deceased husband than a son who adopts the Christian or Moslem faith does towards his father, and yet they are exempt from forfeiture of property while she is not. The suggestion therefore ought to be acted upon. *Subodha Patrika.*

THE VALUE OF INDIAN MILL MACHINERY.

The *Indian Spectator*, in an article on the table recently issued by the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, says :—"The aggregate capital invested in Indian mills amounts to Rs. 7,96,51,598. Thus each factory may be said to cost on an average Rs. 8,38,000. Each spindle, exclusive of loom, costs on an average Rs. 32. In other words a mill costing on an average Rs. 8,38,000 is supposed to contain about 26,000 spindles. But, we fear, ten years hence this computation will become obsolete. Slowly but steadily all the cotton factories are replacing the orthodox mules and throstles by ring-spinning machinery. A factory entirely consisting of ring-frames really costs, as Mr. Tata pointed out the other day in his able letter, less to build, though the machinery is a little dearer. One cannot forecast the future of exchange, but if for some years hence the Rupee is exchangeable at its present level, say 1s. 5d., then all machinery of cotton mills will have to be revalued. Whether a few years hence a ring-spindle will cost less than Rs. 32 or more, it is not easy to say. The problem will depend on the ruling price in the United Kingdom of iron and steel and the value of bar silver per ounce. Even the present computation of Rs. 32 per spindle cannot be said to be absolutely correct, as there are at least two dozen older mills in Bombay which had to pay a stiff price for their machinery, though, of course, exchange was more favourable at the date of their equipment. For instance, old mills like the Manockji Petit, the Oriental, the Great Eastern, and others were built as back as 1860-61. Prices of iron then were something enormous. The Suez Canal was still an enterprise in embryo, though taking a practical turn, and, consequently, freights were dear. Machinery used to be delivered by instalments which arrived in wooden vessels *via* the Cape. In shortly, whereas a mill can now-a-days be run up in Bombay, fully equipped with machinery with the rapidity of the Prophet's gourd, it took three and sometimes four years to fill one in those 'good old' days, when iron steam vessels and submarine cable were unknown. The machinery of these times has grown almost wholly antiquated, still some of the oldest mills put its cost down in their balance sheet, even to-day, at their original prices, minus depreciation. Even the value of those erected since 1876 must be considered misleading as there is a difference of 21 shillings per ton in the price of iron alone. From the above observations it will be readily perceived how far it may be correct to say that the 95 mills now in the country have equipped their machinery at a cost of Rs. 32 per spindle. At the best it is an approximate cost only."

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR, formerly Leiutenant-Governor of the Punjab, writes to Mr. Malabari from Scotland :—

I have always been strongly of opinion (and I think I expressed the same in the Legislative Council some 20 years ago) that the betrothal or marriage of minors should not be held binding at law unless consummated—that is, that specific performance of the contract made by parents or guardians should not be enforced. Possibly Court action for damages against these might be allowed. What the form and mode of repudiation should be, or the precise action of one or other of the parties indicating that he or she seceded from the contract, would require more careful thought than I have time to give the subject at present (for I am away from home in the highlands).

But beyond such a measure I certainly would not at present go. I agree with very much what Mr. Melvill says. I do not think that the advocates of further legislation have at all appreciated how impossible it would be to enforce laws such as are advocated in the present state of habit and feeling. How possibly could the executive spy in to the recesses of family life and the *purda?* I believe that any such laws would be utterly inoperative, excepting in mischief and evil, in the existing state of society, and would altogether fail of securing the results aimed at.

But that is no reason why you should relax your efforts to reform the national sentiment and gradually to change its habits. *Macte virtute* Go on in your great work and may God grant you success in it.

THE PROTECTION OF PILGRIMS.

THE following is the Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to provide for the protection of pilgrims at the ports of Bombay and Karachee, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is :—

We, the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to provide for the protection of pilgrims at the port of Bombay, have the honour to present our Report.

2. It has been represented to us that many pilgrims proceed direct from Karachee, that the system of pilgrim brokerage is the same there as at Bombay, and that it is therefore desirable to extend the Act to Karachee. We propose to extend it accordingly, and have made the necessary amendments for that purpose in the bill.

3. As brokers purchase not only passage tickets, but also provisions and other articles for the pilgrims, we have altered Section 6 so as to make them punishable for over-charging a pilgrim for any articles purchased for him ; and also for inducing any pilgrim by any fraudulent representation to purchase a passage-ticket.

4. We have made disobedience to the provisions of Sections 9 and 10 (now 11) of the Bill punishable.

5. We have also made it punishable to issue more tickets than the number of passengers which a ship is licensed to carry. We are informed that this is a common offence, and that pilgrims who have purchased tickets are frequently left behind, because there is no room for them in the vessel.

6. In order to render detection of this offience more easy, we had provided that all tickets shall bear consecutive serial numbers.

7. We have introduced a provision making applicable to the Act the provisions of Sections 39 to 42 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, for the enforcement of penalties, and the payment of compensation therefrom.

8. We recommend that the sanction of the Government of India be obtained to the penal clauses which we have introduced, and that this report and the Bill as amended be afterwards published, with the necessary translations, in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and the *Sind Gazette.*

PUNJAB RECRUITS FOR THE BURMA POLICE.

THE following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been issued.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that an additional police force of 200 men is to be raised in the Punjab for service in Burma, and that six native officers from the army are required for this force on the following rates of pay :—

2	Native Officers on	Rs.	100	each.
2	"	"	65	"
2	"	"	50	"

2. Commanding Officers of Bengal Infantry and of Infantry regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force are directed to call for volunteers for transfer as native officers to the abovementioned force, and will send descriptive rolls of the volunteers whose services can be spared, and whom they recommend, direct to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, who will inform them whether the volunteers are accepted, and will issue the necessary instruction as to their disposal.

3. When the volunteers have been accepted for transfer to the Police Force, Commanding Officers are authorized to make them over without further reference, reporting their names to the Office of the Adjutant-General in India at Simla.

4. Deserving and well recommended non-commisioned officers are eligible for appointment as native officers to this force.

5. Volunteers are to be distinctly informed—

(1) Of the rates of pay offered.

(2) That they engage to serve in the Burma Police, for three years certain, but that they cannot claim discharge if on active service then.

(3) That they will come under the Civil Police Rules in regard to pension, under which deductions are made from pay on account of pension, and that they will reckon towards pension their previous military service.

THE DISABILITIES OF STATUTORY NATIVES.

WHAT militates most against this class in our own Presidency is the singular rule that certain appointments must be reserved for graduates of the University. No matter for what purpose this rule was originally designed, it certainly was not intended to exclude any section of the Indian people from the public service. Nevertheless, such has been its effect upon Eurasians and Anglo-Indians, who are, by circumstances entirely beyond their control, precluded from the advantages of University studies. The connection thus established between the pursuit of learning and the public service is assailable on many grounds, which we have no doubt are sufficiently known to the Association, though perhaps they did not fall within the scope of such a memorial as the one we are now considering. Some very pertinent questions might be asked in this connection. For instance, does the passing of the B. A. Examination, perhaps only after twice the amount of time considered sufficient for a youth of average intelligence, prove capacity for employment in any branch of service ? Or is it true that none but graduates can serve the State honestly and efficiently ? Then again, does the State profit or lose by the exclusion of a class that combines so many desirable qualities as the partly European partly Indian population which has taken root and grown up in this country during several generations of British rule ? The whole spirit of this peculiar policy is utterly out of keeping with all English ideas as they exist in England where University men have to be content with the same chances as other men. There, too, a pure foreigner, who chooses to get himself naturalised is, for all purposes whatsoever, on exactly the same footing as a Briton bred and born. Yet so anomalous are the institutions of this country, that a man, born on the soil, whose family has been bound to it for generations and must be bound to it for ages to come, if he be of British descent, is treated as an alien.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India will have many an opportunity, in combination with kindred societies, of addressing the Government on this vexed subject. It may, without trenching on the right or wounding the self-love of other communities, urge many cogent arguments, against the present system. The plan of reserving appointments for graduates is so open to attack that the local Government will some day be unwilling to defend it. Other tests of fitness for Government service have been adopted in the Bengal Presidency, and ought to be brought into force here also. Should the local Eurasian Association bring about this result, all lovers of fair play will sympathize with its efforts. A final and practical solution of the problem of nationaltiy is also still wanting, and the present is the time to secure it. We shall be extremely surprised if the combined ingenuity of the various Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Associations throughout India is not able to suggest a way out of tue difficulty.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

CAMP FOLLOWERS IN THE FIELD.

IN reference to the instructive article, headed "Cossack and Sepoy," which is reproduced from the *Pioneer* of October 20th, "R. B." writes :—

There are points that at once suggest ideas to any Cavalry officer who has served in India, whether in a British or Native Cavalry regiment. At present a regiment of Cavalry is burdened with a horde of followers who, under the present system, are indispensable, but who, instead of being an increase of fighting power, require to be themselves protected, thus reducing the number of fighting men in the front line. The question before us is therefore : How is this weakness to be eliminated without depriving corps of necessary followers ? As a Cavalry officer, I shall attempt to answer the difficulty in the case of a regiment of Cavalry, as being a corps requiring a maximum amount of followers. A similar system would naturally follow in the other branches of the Service in proportion to the impediments.

The plan I propose is to have no followers, but men specially enlisted and trained to their various duties as such. These recruits would be enlisted as any other sowars or sepoys and subject to the same conditions of service and pension, though the service might be for a much longer term, as it would usually include the recruits' ordinary occupation. They would first of all be thoroughly drilled and told off to their duties according to their castes, wishes, acquirements, or terms agreed to on enlistment. Their military training would be as Infantry-men, and they would be especially drilled to follow up the Cavalry regiment, of which they would form an integral part both in war and peace. Thus, saying a Native Cavalry regiment numbers 640 men, there would be 640 syces (trained Infantry) and 640 ponies, besides bhistis, sweepers, mistries, hospital attendants and others—all of them fighting men, able to defend themselves, the baggage train and the hospital. Each sowar would thus have a trained infantry-man and one pony to carry the kit and spare ammunition of both. Half the "syces" or trained followers might be out foraging for grass, &c., for at present there is only one pony and one grass-cutter for two sowars. Other followers, including men of all trades, would add to the strength of the "Followers' Battalion," if it might be so called. This "Battalion" would be specially trained to form up the animals and baggage, at the least possible notice, into organized *laagers* which they themselves would defend, and on whom the Cavalry could retreat in cases of necessity. This "Follower's Battalion," or baggage regiment, would always have its own non-commissioned officers and also British officers—the latter either told off from the Cavalry regiment or specially belonging to the corps itself.

Of course the scheme would involve more British officers, and all the non-commissioned officers and men of the "Followers' Battalion" would necessarily be paid directly by the State. This expense might be partly met by reducing the sowar's pay to the amount he practically enjoys at present, by deducting what he is now compelled to spend on half a syce, and half a pony and its keep. Excluding the initial cost of the pony, each sowar has to spend *at least* Rs. 4 a month as his half share in a syce and the pony's keep. This amounts to Rs. 640 by 4 or Rs. 2,560 a month. The extra cost of the scheme detailed above would roughly be the pay of the trained followers, *plus* their arms, accoutrements, uniform and all necessaries (the ponies, if given free, would be an extra item) *minus* the above Rs. 2,560 saved from the sowars.

Supposing the pay, all round, excluding native officers, to be Rs. 8 (including G. C. P.), and native officers' pay to amount to about Rs. 200 per troop : then the total cost of the scheme per mensem for one regiment of 8 troops would be (Rs. 8 by 640) + (Rs. 200 by 8)—(Rs. 2,560 saved from the sowars) = Rs. 5,120 + Rs. 1600—Rs. 2,560 = Rs. 4,160 per mensem, which would approximately be the extra monthly outlay by Government, exclusive of British officers, the cost of the ponies, the men's arms, equipments and other necessaries.

Government would thus practically double the fighting power of a Cavalry regiment, instead of having a crowd of useless people whose presence only hampers its free action.

It might be urged that the "Followers' Battalion" would often be unable to keep up with the Cavalry portion of the corps, which is, however, no argument against the scheme ; as under no circumstances does the baggage, unless of the lightest description, ever keep up with the fighting column : neither does it seem necessary that it should do so. On the other hand, under urgent circumstances, the above system would enable a selection of picked men and picked ponies to be made, who could hurry on with the troopers themselves, or even supply a detachment of skirmishers to protect the rear. On service, moreover, the "Followers' Battalion" would usually form a safe place of retreat for the wounded and the medical officers, not to mention being a rallying point for the Cavalry, if worsted. It would also form the basis of the regimental camp. There would be, besides, the usual Infantry course of drill, *active Field Service Drill* and *Camping Drill*, the former, to train them to form up for defence with the least possible delay, tethering the animals to one another so as to give the defenders the greatest possible freedom of action, and leave the largest number of men available for active defence, or even for counter attacks—and, furthermore, so as to afford the most convenient rallying point for the Cavalry, if beaten back. Secondly, *Camping Drill* would have for its object the teaching of the men to arrange their camp in the most defensible manner suitable for the united corps, in which the unit would consist of one sowar and his horse *plus* one follower and a pony. If liberal pay and conditions of service were offered, I do not think there would be any difficulty in getting men to enlist on the necessary terms ; and thus, instead of being hampered and encumbered by a mob of helpless panic-stricken creatures, who have usually proved to be merely so many useless mouths to be fed, a Cavalry Regiment (or other corps) would be thoroughly self-contained and independent, able to go anywhere, and could protect its own baggage and sick without reducing its fighting strength by a man, not to mention being able to carry an enormous amount of spare ammunition without external aid. The "Followers' Battalion" might, besides defending itself and the baggage, or to defend lines of communication ; and, if deemed advisable, the corps might even carry and man a couple of Gatlings.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes : "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained in three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE mission left Kabul on the 24th inst., and will reach Peshawar on the 1st of November. A correspondent telegraphing on the 24th inst., says :—"The breakfast given by the Acting Commander-in-Chief and Afghan Generals, on the 22nd, was a great success. We were first regaled with tea and sweetmeats, after which Sir West Ridgeway proposed the Amir's health ; and the Acting Commander-in-Chief, in reply, proposed the Queen's health, both of which toasts were duly honoured. We then sat down to breakfast, all of us at tables, and the Afghans and our native officers in the room adjoining on the floor, where they could eat with greater comfort, the Afghans not having yet mastered the use of knives and forks. After breakfast, the Acting Commander-in-Chief gave an address welcoming the mission to Kabul, and offering congratulations on the friendship which exists between the two nations, which was proved to all by the officers of both nations thus sitting together in friendly converse. Sir West Ridgeway replied thanking the Amir and Afghan officers for the hospitality shown to the mission, and expressing his conviction that their present friendship would be lasting. On the morning of the 23rd his Highness the Amir sent a present to each officer of the mission by the hand of the Dabir-ul-Mulk. The latter was received in Durbar and first presented an autograph letter from his Highness, and then presented Sir West Ridgeway with the decoration of the First-Class of the Afghan Order of Bahaduri, or Chivalry, consisting of a large diamond star ; and Colonel Bax with the Second-Class of the same Order consisting of a smaller star with a ruby in the centre surrounded by diamonds. All the other officers were presented with a gold decoration, being the Afghan Order of Harmat, or Honour. All the officers, British and native, also received dresses of honour, and on the conclusion of this presentation the mission proceeded to Bagh-i-Baber, where Sir West Ridgeway first had an interview with his Highness. After this, all the officers were introduced, and took their farewell leave of his Highness. Proceeding thence to the plain on the east of the city, we were met by the Acting Commander-in-Chief and the Afghan Generals, and conducted by them to the review of the Afghan troops, consisting of 32 guns, some 2,800 Infantry and 800 Cavalry, who marched past very creditably. The Mountain Batteries and some of the Infantry and Cavalry presented a very workmanlike appearance, and the Amir has certainly capital material in his men for the formation of a good army. The Amir afterwards sent as a present for Government, a specimen of the Martini-Henry rifles, revolvers, swords, and ammunition, &c., manufactured in the Kabul arsenal. In the evening, Sir West held a final durbar to take farewell of Kazi Saad-ud-din Khan, the Amir's representative, who has been with us for the last two years ; and this brought to an end the work of the Commission so far as it can be done at present. This morning we visited Sherpur on our way out. Sherpur itself seems to be much the same as when we left it, except that a part of it has been pulled down by the Amir for the sake of the woodwork and material. The cemetery is in a better state than we might even have expected. Some of the graves seem to have sunk a little, and the tombstones are down on the ground, and have been a good deal chipped, apparently by mischievous boys ; but no wilful damage seems to have been done. The Amir very kindly issued orders yesterday, before we left, for the wall around to be built up, and the whole cemetery to be carefully preserved. His Highness the Amir lost no opportunity of publicly expressing his loyalty to the British Government, and his grateful thanks to the Commission for their labours, with the results of which he expressed himself perfectly satisfied.

LUCKNOW AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, THE 26TH OCTOBER.

The change of the fixture from August to October has in no way dimmed the glory of this meeting. A large number of visitors and strings of horses have arrived, and the course is in capital order, while the arrangements, as is ever the rule here, are excellent. The fields to-day, however, in at least three events, have been reduced by the absence of the Jodhpore candidates. The ban on these confederates still remains extant, for, though they were given till last evening at the lotteries to settle, they failed to avail themselves of this concession, and necessarily their horses have all been struck out of the programme for this meeting and prevented from training on the course. Their representatives urged that the money was all lodged with the Poona Steward, but this, it seems, is not available for transfer. At the lotteries last night a good deal of enthusiasm was exhibited, if not quite as much as is evinced on this occasion usually. Some fifteen large lotteries filled rapidly, and horses sold well. On the course to-day there was a large attendance, though the weather was very warm.

First Race.—Lucknow Derby. Value Rs. 980. Distance 1½ miles. For all Arabs, weight for age raised 10lbs., Maidens allowed 7lbs., Galloways allowed 7lbs. Entrance 1st August Rs. 30, 1st September Rs. 40, 1st October Rs. 60, with a starting sweep of Rs. 50 each.

Ditma's Dragoon, 9 t 13 lbs. Mr. Johnson	1
Kismat's Beatboat 9st. 3lbs. Owner	2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Hasserac, 9st. 13lbs, Richmond	3

In three lotteries Dragoon was the favourite. Betting.—Five to four on Dragoon, two Beatboat, three Hasserac. Dragoon led the whole way, but near home Beatboat challenged. An exciting contest ensued, and there can be little doubt that the best rider secured the advantage, winning by a neck. Time 2 min. 57 secs.

Second Race —The Little Go Chase, Value Rs. 850. Distance, round the course. For all Ponies, 13-2 and under 13-2, to carry 10-7 ; 3lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under 13-2. Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7lbs three times 10lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs. Arabs and Walers 7lbs extra. Winners of Steeple Chases amounting in the aggregate Rs. 2,000 to carry 10 lbs. in addition. Entrance as in Dilkoosha Stakes, with a starting sweep of Rs. 40 each.

Kendall's Young Gazelle, 10st. 8lbs. Taylor	1
Beddy's Plough Boy, 11st. 7lbs., owner	2
Ren on's Faust. 9st. 11lbs., Scott	3

Also ran Nella 10st. In the two lotteries on this race Young Gazelle was the favourite. Betting.—five to four on Young Gazelle, and four and five against the best of the others. Young Gazelle led half way and then fell. Plough Boy was then left in front, but ran out, while Taylor remounting gallopped in a winner. Nella and Faust also fell. Time 4mins 52secs.

Third Race—Dilkoosha Stakes. Value Rs. 1,285. Distance, half a mile. For all Maiden C. Bred Ponies, 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 9st 3lbs allowed for every ½ inch under 13-2. Winners once 4lbs, twice 7 lbs, three times or more 10lbs extra. Maidens allowed 4lbs, of the day 7lbs. Extrance 1st August Rs. 20, 1st September Rs. 30, 1st October Rs. 50. Starting sweep Rs. 25.

Doorgashah's Gipsy 6st 12lbs, Dunn	1
Nawab Koorshaid Mirzah's Shazadi, 8st 7lbs. Native	2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

ACCORDING to Reuter's Financial telegram of last evening Bar Silver in London had advanced to 45⅛d; but this further rise of ⅛d. per oz. on Thursday's price would appear to have been known to the Banks yesterday. It is also stated that the quotation of 100⅝ for Sterling Loan in London on the 28th inst. was an error, and that the price of this paper was really unchanged at 100½. In Rupee Securities, Four per cent. had further advanced ¼ yesterday, being quoted at 70⅝; but in Four-and-half per cent. there was a fall of ⅛th, at 74⅜. Consols and French Rentes were steady at previous rates; and the continued absence of movement in these Government Securities leads one to hope that, after all, there may be nothing very threatening in the gathering clouds to which the politically weather-wise have lately for some time past been calling attention.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet yesterday, both for stuff on the spot and for arrivals, sales aggregating 8,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats, while quotations were unchanged all round. We learn, however, that to-day the market was lower, with Mid-Uplands ⅛d. down, at 5⅛d. per lb.

The usual Statistics made up to Friday show that the week was a slower one in Liverpool than the preceding one, the sales having been 9,000 bales less, and the Trade taking 8,000 bales less than they took last week. The week's imports had at the same time been 62,000 bales more than during the previous six days; and the stock had increased by 46,000 bales, that of Surats being exactly what it stood at before, viz., 97,000 bales. In Cotton afloat, a decrease of 10,000 bales was shown in American; and an increase to the same extent in East Indian. The total visible supply had become greater by 210,000 bales; while the supply of East Indian appeared less by 1,000 bales. Compared with the two previous years it will be seen from the subjoined comparative statement that the stock in Liverpool yesterday was some 24,000 bales less than it was at the same time last year, and 125,000 bales below 1884. The total visible supply shows a falling off of some 76,000 bales compared with last year and of some 200,000 bales from 1884.

The Spot rate was again unchanged yesterday at 9½, but Futures had taken a downward course again and were quoted six points lower, at 9·13. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42·000 bales, against 35,000 bales and 42,000 bales on the corresponding days last year and in 1884 respectively. The stock of Cotton at the Ports had increased during the week by 71,000 bales, and that in the interior by 44,000 bales. The exports to Great Britain had risen by 23,000 bales; while to France and other parts of the Continent they had fallen off to about the same extent. The total receipt for the week at the Ports aggregated 256,000 bales, or 10,000 bales more than were received during the week preceding. Compared with last year, and with 1884, they show a falling off of 12,000 bales and 24,000 bales respectively. Taking the total receipts at the ports from the beginning of the new season, we find a falling-off of 48,400 bales and 91,800 bales, respectively, from the two previous years' receipts.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's Receipts	256,000	268,000	280,000
" Exports to U. K.	110,000	74,000	70,000
" " Continent	37,000	90,000	50,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,337,000	1,385,400	1,428,800
" Exports to U. K. " "	467,000	367,200	429,000
" " Continent " "	210,000	298,930	229,400
" Stock in the Ports	616,000	590,000	681,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	1,801,000	1,876,310	2,000,370
" " Surats	210,000	165,170	435,000
Stock in Liverpool	340,000	364,620	465,250
" London	17,000	23,000	60,000
American Afloat	210,000	197,000	159,000
East Indian "	18,000	8,000	12,000
	585,000	592,620	696,250
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	5¼d.	5¾d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	3 13-16d.	4 9-16d.	4 1-8d.
Difference	1 3-8d.	11-16d.	1 3-8d.

COTTON—The market has given way to-day considerably, and consequently a few transactions are reported. We hear of sales of Bengals for November delivery at Rs. 150 for Good, and Rs. 156 for Fully Good. Fine Bhownuggur and Wudwan have been sold, for April delivery, at Rs. 191. Stapled Oomras are in request, but, owing to the late rains, sellers are very unwilling to make contracts in them; consequently, Khangaum is now comparatively the dearest Cotton in the market. We quote Good Khangaum, for January delivery, at Rs. 180 per candy, Good Broach has declined to Rs. 205, and Dholleras is quoted at Rs. 176, Rs. 183, and Rs. 190, for "Good," "Fully Good" and "Fine" respectively.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—We must call this market unchanged, but really there is nothing doing to fix quotations.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,669 bales
Wheat	15,093 cwts.
Linseed	2,667 "
Rapeseed	2,120 "
Gingellyseed	2,003 "

FREIGHTS.—This market continues dull, and we have not heard of any fresh fixtures. We make no change from our last quotations, excepting in the case of Trieste and Venice, which is 25s. at 2s. exchange.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day. As usual on Saturday, very few Mercantile Bills have been offered, and rates have been rather in sellers' favour compared with yesterday's closing figures. For Bank Paper there has, on the other hand, been rather more inquiry, and rates have declined 1-32d. both here and in Calcutta. It is noteworthy, however, that the selling rates in Calcutta for several months forward are almost on a level with ready quotations, whereas ours declined 1-32d. per month. We close this afternoon as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 19-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 9-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 21-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 27-32d. "
France, 3 months' sight	1·88½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a good deal doing in Four per cent., and the rate has declined ⅛, say, to 97 11-16. Fours-and-a-half is neglected at Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—This market has been quiet, and we have again to note a fall in the shares of several Mill Companies. The Coorla Mill scrip has fallen Rs. 15, being now quoted at Rs. 615; New Great Eastern shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 885; and Alliance Cotton Manufacturing and Empress are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 660 and Rs. 695, respectively. On the other hand, Oriental S. W. have advanced Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 567½; and Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining are 2¾ per share dearer, at Rs. 16½.

(For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page 6.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

Bayley, Lt.-Col., Bo. Vol. Rifles, on leave, from England.

OCTOBER 30.

Betham, Lieut., 8th Bo. Infy., on leave, from Poona.
Harrington, Surg., Mad. I.M.D., on leave, from Deoli.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 30.

Hamsley, Major, Mad., D. A. Q. M. G., on field service, to Burma.
Playfair, Col., Bl. Staff Corps., to rejoin, to Mhow.
Betham, Lieut., 8th Bo. Infy., from leave, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 1, 1886.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval 6-30 a.m., Company Aiming and Position Drill on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Recruits.

J. J. Hospital, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, on Monday and Friday, at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue, on Monday and Wednesday, at 4-45 p.m.

Byculla School, on Monday and Thursday at 4-45 p.m.

St. Peter's School, on Tuesday and Thursday at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, on Monday and Friday at 4 p.m.

Grant-Road Steam Bakery's Compound, on Tuesday and Friday, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

As no Recruits will be allowed to commence Target practice, until he has, as efficient, been passed at Position and Aiming Drills. All Recruits should take the earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above Drills.

Vol. J. P. Cornforth is transferred from C Company to D Company from the 26th instant.

Vol. E. W. Fern is transferred from C Company to H Company from the 26th instant.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SAFETY versus DANGER.
TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult MR. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—October 25, at Seebpore House, Seebpore, the wife of George Alexander, of a son.
APPLEBY—October 26, at Bareilly, the wife of J Appleby, Chemist, of a son.
HALL—October 23, at Amady Khan Estate, Coppa, the wife of Edward Hall, of a son.
HUGHES—October 24, at Mooltan, the wife of Surgeon-Major J H Hughes, M D, Medical Staff, of a son.
McGOWAN—October 16, at Lahore, the wife of Walter McGowan, of twin children, son and daughter.
THOMSON—October 21, at Umballa, the wife of Surgeon Major George Thomson, M D, Civil Surgeon, Umballa, of a son.
TURNER—October 24, at Margherita, Assam, the wife of George Turner, M.E. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

McGOWAN—October 27, at Lahore, Ernest, the infant son of Marion and Walter McGowan, aged 11 days.
WEBB—October 25, at Jullunder, Captain D J N Webb, the Connaught Rangers, aged 28 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

GENERAL KAULBARS threatens shortly to relieve the Bulgarians of his unwelcome presence. This is precisely what the Bulgarians would like if there were nothing serious in an envoy shaking from his feet the dust of the country to which he is accredited. The Bulgarians would doubtless welcome the departure of General Kaulbars, but they would fear whether it might not lead to the entrance upon the scene of an intruder even less welcome than the hated General Kaulbars. There is, of course, just the possibility that the Russian Government will endeavour to find some way of disowning proceedings which seem scarcely consistent with sanity. The General's complaint of a general reign of terror in the country is merely his own absurd way of chronicling the fact that the Bulgarians showed him the cold shoulder wherever he went. He tries to make it appear that the Russians in the Principality have a rough time of it. But as he himself is the only Russian whom the Bulgarians have treated badly—though he has only himself to thank for that—the Regents supply him with an effective rejoinder when they call upon him to name the Russians who have been molested. The Czar would show good sense if he allowed General Kaulbars to carry out his threat. This would be better than recalling the envoy though any other European Government would have done that for half the pranks in which this singular man has indulged. If the Russian Government on the other hand support their envoy it will look as though they meant to force on an occupation of Bulgaria. The presence of the two Russian war vessels at Varna brings matters nearer to military intervention than they have hitherto been, and it is not astonishing that at Tirnova the situation should be thus interpreted.

IT speaks well for the management of the Presidency Banks of India that for many years past they have been filling their place in the commercial economy of India without giving occasion for complaint. Before these Banks established branches in the interior, their operations were confined to local discounts and advances, but now, by means of their branch establishments, they are enabled to render very useful service to the internal trade of the country. Cotton, jute, seeds, hides and other produce that are imported into the presidency towns from the interior are paid for by hoondies or drafts, and these are purchased by the branch banks and remitted to their head offices, where they are retired by the drawers out of the proceeds of the consignments of produce. This operation resembles in some measure the business done by the Joint Stock Banks of London in regard to what are known as trade bills. These bills are drawn by manufacturers and others against goods sold to merchants and exporters, and the discounting of these bills on the acceptance of the drawers constitutes an important feature in the business of these Metropolitan Banks. Of course, their resources are immense. Still there are several points of comparison between them and the Indian Presidency Banks which it may be interesting to bring out. Taking only three of the principal Metropolitan Banks, namely, the London and Westminster, the London Joint Stock, and the London and County Banks, their total paid-up capital is £2,800,000, £2,000,000 and £1,800,000 respectively, or say six and a half crores of our money. The Presidency Banks have between them three crores and a half, say two crores of the Bank of Bengal, one crore of the Bombay Bank and half a crore of that of Madras. Besides the capital, a bank's deposits and current accounts constitute its principal resources for business, and in regard to these the Metropolitan Banks are far ahead of our own institutions. On the 30th June 1886, the deposits and current accounts of the Metropolitan Banks amounted to £62,408,000, or say 62½ crores of our money, whereas on the same date our country institutions could only show 10½ crores of public and private deposits. It is this large amount of "other people's money" that by prudent management enables the London Banks to earn high dividends for their proprietors, notwithstanding the low prevailing rate of interest or discount in England. During the six months ended on 30th June 1886, the average rate of discount of the Presidency Banks was a 5·40 per cent., whereas that at which the London Banks turned over their money was a little under 1½ per cent. Notwithstanding this disparity, the earning of the latter during the same period amounted to £517,000, or, say, 52 lakhs of our money, whereas our Presidency Banks earned only twenty-three and a half lakhs. This illustrates the advantage of "small profits and quick returns." Next to a bank's capital its reserve is the main source of its stability, and in this respect, while the Metropolitan Banks hold £3,906,000, or nearly 60 per cent. of their capital, the Indian Banks have only 75 lakhs, which is equal to 21 per cent. on their total capital of 3½ crores. We have already said that the Indian Banks hold 10½ crores of "other people's money" with 3½ crores of capital, or 14 crores. The accounts of the Metropolitan Banks shows their total assets to be 62½ crores of deposits and current accounts, and 6½ crores of capital, or 69 crores in all. It is in the prudent employment of this fund that the banks make their profits and show their efficiency. The Metropolitan institutions had 45 crores of their funds, and the Indian 8½ crores, thus employed, or used in discounts and advances, as they are technically called. Besides this source of income, the banks invest portions of their funds, particularly their accumulated reserve, in Government Stock and other securities. In this investment the Metropolitan Banks had employed 12¾ crores of their funds, while their Indian contemporaries had only 1½ crores so invested. In this connection we see that the London institutions avail themselves largely of the India stock, which gives them a far higher return than any English Government securities. It is a pity that the authorities should not take steps to get Indian Government securities better known amongst the investing public in England. In the present state of the market the Indian Fours and Fours-and-a-Half ought to be more largely invested in. The Bill which is to be introduced into Parliament next year to enable trustees to invest their funds in Indian guaranteed railway stock is in the right direction. One of the most difficult points in banking is to determine the proportion of cash reserves which should be kept in hand to meet current liabilities. Anything like a cut-and-dried rule on the subject must be avoided. Our long experience of the particular market, or the place where the bank is situated, can best serve as a guide. The English Banks hold nearly 8 crores, against a liability of 62½ crores, while the Indian Banks' cash reserves amount to 4½ crores against 10½ crores of other people's money. In the English accounts we do not include "money at call call," for, properly speaking, it is as much an investment as discount and loans, and in times of crisis this portion of the funds is the first to be locked up. It will be seen how cautiously the Indian Banks hug the shore, for, of 14 crores of funds in their hands, including their capital, they hold to fully one-third, whereas the English banks are more venturesome, and do not mind going into deep water with very light ballast. This is the more noteworthy when we take into consideration the political circumstances of the two countries. Here, whether we have a Russian scare or an Afghan war, or a raid on the Frontier, or a famine in a province, there is hardly a ripple of banking excitement. Whereas in Europe the atmosphere is always charged with electric elements, and a mere rumour of some political complication, however slight, is sure to send a tremor through the Bourses. No wonder, then, that we are spared the horrors of Black Fridays, though our Share mania episode is a standing testimony to the financial orgies that we can indulge in when we too choose to part with our wits. There is one feature which is common to the banks of both countries, namely, that they concern themselves only with the internal trade of their respective countries, and do nothing to foster its external trade. This latter is taken up in both countries by the Exchange Banks, from the point where it is left by the Metropolitan and the Presidency Banks. The Metropolitans, however, assist the Exchange Banks in financing for this business by accepting their Indian drafts, by which they create funds for their operations. These acceptances are well and sufficiently covered by the London offices of the drawing banks, and thus this part of the business of the Metropolitan Banks is safe and remunerative. On the 30th June 1886, these banks had over 5 crores of such acceptances in their books.

THE climatic element fills so important a part in colonial problems that it is not surprising that a member of the French Academy of Medicine, M. Rochard, has thought it necessary to contribute to the discussion of the colonial policy of France an essay upon the climates of the countries in which the Republic has lately extended her influence. The French savant's information is not in all respects encouraging. M. Rochard, who writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, tells doleful things for instance about Madagascar, sadly discouraging to those further movements in the country which France is said to be meditating. Madagascar, he says, is one of the most unhealthy spots on the face of the globe. The higher lands of the interior may be more healthy than the coast, which he declares to be, so to speak, uninhabitable. Every man who lands gets fever, which if not so deadly as some African fevers, utterly breaks down the efficiency of a force, and to penetrate the triple zone of forests and marsh which would be necessary to reach Antananarivo we may suppose a more deadly form of disease would have to be encountered. The Malagashes call fever "General Tako," so great is its power of putting a stop to military operations. M. Rochard strongly discourages any idea of future conquest which, he says, would simply cost millions of money and thousands of men. The rage for colonisation he looks upon, and perhaps rightly, as a source of weakness instead of strength, and he recommends only preserving what is already in France's possession. With regard to the climate of the French possessions in Cochin China and the Far East, M. Rochard is scarcely more optimist in his views. At Saigon the temperature only varies three degrees Centigrade (about four and a half degrees Fahrenheit) during the whole year, and the average temperature is about 84 degrees of our scale; and although M. Rochard praises the rich vegetation and the comparatively splendid buildings of the capital, he declares that two consecutive years are as much as any European should pass in Cochin China proper, that is to say Saigon and its neighbourhood. Of Tonquin and Annam generally, which are more to the north, he speaks more favourably. As Saigon is in about the same latitude as Pondicherry and our Southern Indian Coast, we must attribute to the delta-like formation of the country at the mouth of a mighty river, the difference, probably exaggerated, between Saigon and Tonquin. The thermometer goes down there to about 44°6 Fahrenheit, whereas at Saigon it is seldom lower than 60° Fahrenheit. The mean temperature is about 76°. In winter hoar frost is seen on the hills of Ouan Yen, and fires and blankets are felt to be desirable. The summer, however, is quite as hot as that of Saigon, if not more so. The diseases are the same as at Saigon, but are of much less gravity. At times the French Government has thought of sending its invalids from Saigon to Tonquin instead of to Europe, but as yet it has been deemed more wise, and rightly so, to send such men straight home. In the light of M. Rochard's account of Tonquin, M. Jules Ferry, when he was howled out of office by a coalition of Bonapartists, Legitimists, Orleanists, and Radicals, and was nicknamed *le Tonquinois*, seems to have been treated with scant justice, for Tonquin after Algiers is likely to be the least objectionable colony of France as a place of residence Whether it will prove a desirable acquisition in other respects is however somewhat doubtful.

AT the last meeting of the Legislative Council, Lord Reay promised that a Resolution should be shortly issued providing the ryot with increased facilities for safeguarding his own interests during the progress of a revision settlement. The Resolution has been published, and if due care be taken to make its provisions widely known it ought to prove serviceable to the cultivating classes. The essential object of the scheme, indeed, is the publicity which it seeks to give to the proceedings of the Settlement officers. The Survey Superintendent, as soon as he has worked out his revision of groups and rates, is to send his proposals, in the vernacular, to the Collector of the District, whose duty it shall be to make them known in every village. To secure the ryot against an assessment of improvements formal notice of the approaching revision is to be given in each village, three months before the commencement of operations, and the ryots are to be warned that they must bring to the notice of the Assistant Superintendent of Survey any special circumstances bearing on the value of their land. The power of appeal which will be from that officer to the Superintendent, and the instruction to the Commissioner of Survey to see that all such representations are fully heard and carefully disposed of, strengthens the guarantee for a careful consideration of the ryots' claims which the Government have given. The Resolution abundantly fulfils the promise which the Governor gave when indicating its purpose a few weeks ago. It ought to be cordially welcomed by the cultivating classes in this Presidency, and it will give Lord Reay claims upon their regard which they are not likely to ignore. It is a substantial outcome of recent criticisms of the land policy of the Bombay Government, abundantly justifying these criticisms, and as abundantly confuting official and officious apologists who could see in them only random assertions, slanderous accusations, and the like.

THE SERVICE IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TOUNGHOO, OCT. 19.

IT was not, you may rest assured, until I had satisfied myself of the utter futility of waiting for news, or for the power to be useful, in Rangoon, that I decided upon taking a run up here,—if, peradventure, being nearer the intended sphere of activity, I might be able to gather any items of interest for you. Of my degree of success, if any, you are now about to judge, but of war news (save the mark!) I write as little as Alice's carpenter ate of oysters, and for the parallel reason, there isn't any. It was a subject of universal comment, and considerable surprise, how little interest appeared to be taken in matters, either political or belligerent, in Rangoon. Ships might come, and ships might go, with their freights of men, material, and horses in one direction, or of invalids in another, but local men went on for ever, absorbed in the ordinary pursuits of the place, and only excited by the time in so far as its circumstances brought grist to the mills of Rangoon. Even the newspapers chronicled the smallest of local small beer in the largest of type, but set forth their meagre telegraphic information in microscopic characters. There was nothing known of the troubled localities beyond Mandalay; communication with beleaguered Yemethen was uncertain or unreliable; and of the neighbourhood of Nyngyan, nothing of interest came to hand, except that the country between it and this was impassable owing to the rains. The apathy of Rangoon would probably have crept over all our energies had we not had the quaint and striking vagaries of the Thadingyuit to keep us awake. Be the order, in which fasting and feasting occur, what it may, it is obvious that religious belief in the value of these exercises is by no means limited to the faiths of Christendom and Islam. Here, at all events, in the head-quarters of an important branch of Buddhism, the Poongees or priests, after a long period of asceticism, roughly comparable to our Lent, reverse the Roman order of things by holding the carnival, to which the above name is given. Attempts are made to explain away the import of this curious festival by allusion to the estimated proportion of the Poongees to the population, which is stated to be one in every four of adult males. The lavishly generous supplies of sweets and household gods which poured in upon the holy men were thus made to appear as no otherwise than gifts across the family circle. Be that as it may, no more wonderful variety of delicacies did your correspondent ever behold; and no greater extent of surface did he ever see covered with plates and piles of eatable things. The sanctuary is a considerable enclosure just on the borders of the town, from which it is cut off by a long pond, or still canal. It is entered from the Commissariat Road, along which an amazing crowd of vendors of foods and drinks had established itself. From the lightest refreshment, a cup of tea and a biscuit, or a glass of lemonade and a cheroot, to chunks of roast fish, or unctious trays of pilaf, most typical Burmese dishes could be tasted here. The residences within the sanctuary boundaries were all constructed, in the high Burman fashion upon piles, but varied considerably as to size, substantiality, and ornamentation, so suggesting the reflection that scions of families of different degrees of fortune took to the religious life. Probably festivities were going on in twenty or twenty-five of these residences. In some, the nearest thing to a *nautch* was being performed, to the irregular music of a circle of fairly-tuned cymbals, a fife, and that rudest of all musical instruments, the gigelira. In others, actors who quite palpably improvised as they went along, drew down the house with their wit, although accompanying its display with writhings and contortions apparently as irrelevant as they were certainly ungraceful. In two of the most gorgeous of of pavilions, some very ill-worked marionettes flopped about in total unlikeness to anything in the heaven above or on the earth beneath. But everywhere were crowd, and heat, and noise, and gay greetings, and the odour of cabbagy cheroots. Who could describe the blaze of colour everywhere? The Burman loves brilliant hues, and his wife very commonly displays marked taste, whilst essaying to gratify him in the adornment of her person. Pink and grey or light brown were often admired in combination. Black and the most glorious yellows looked well. And, most noteworthy of all, the one-pattern but elaborate *coiffure*, had received perhaps even a little more care than usual. As we wandered about, several courteous invitations to join tea-drinking parties were given; and not only were English-speaking ladies and gentlemen frequently to be met, but the most successful attempts to use European costumes that ever I saw tried by Orientals, were experiences of my first Thadingyuit festival. Not to dwell too long upon it, let me once more refer to the astounding number and variety of edible, and apparently delicious things which covered, in piles of plates three to seven deep, the not tables, but, vast stages or extensive platforms, erected for their reception in each dining-hall or pavilion. In every shape that rice or sugar, or maccaroni, or paste, or fruit, fresh or dry, could possibly take, all were there. The succeeding day was to be a fast; and thereafter was to follow such a junketting as, with the assistance of their friends and even the public, would enable the Poongees to quickly dispose of everything, digestible and otherwise, which had the name of food. A wonderful trophy of lamps, pots, pans, brushes, buckets, boxes, and every known utensil, had been erected opposite one of the houses, showing that some thoughtful persons desired to add more permanently to the personal comfort of their spiritual advisers than by presents of confectionery. A double barge, gorgeously draped and illuminated, floated in a stately way over the canal, filled with dancers, singers, and musicians; and as we left the brilliant scene, the first breaks began to appear in the long lines of lights, the reflections of which had danced so gaily in the rippling water all the earlier part of the night. Even then, however, the illuminations around the Toolay Pagoda in the town were still being kept complete; and upon the award below, the interminable play (which was half dancing and evidently three-fourths equivocal) of which we had seen the opening three hours before, was still enchaining the attention of some two thousand spectators.

We had frequently remarked to each other, during our promenade, upon the danger of fire, in such a town as Rangoon, hanging over roisterers who illuminated lines of wooden railings with candles merely stuck thereon with tallow, and who glorified their wooden balconies with Chinese lanterns which periodically took fire. Personally, therefore, I was more concerned than astonished to be aroused from much needed sleep by the deep grave hum which ever accompanies the fire-engine, and which, with hurrying footsteps, the roar of flame, the crackle of blazing timber, and occasional unexplained explosions, means that people are crowding to witness that awful but fascinating spectacle, a "fire." From my window I got a splendid view of the vast pillar of smoke, steam, and sparks, streaming up from some houses which had taken fire about a mile off. We learned next morning that the conflagration had been limited almost entirely to the very combustible premises and property of a wealthy Chinaman; and a spectator describes the merriment which was caused by John's cunning as regards the safe-keeping of his hoards. With great ostentation he had always indicated an iron safe as the shrine of his pecuniary devotions; but now as he ruefully raked amongst the smouldering ashes of his dwelling, he contemptuously ordered the blackened triumph of the art of "the safe man" to be removed; and from two huge crocks which he had buried in the soil below, extracted bag after bag of the immortal dollars, or depreciated rupees, of his devotion! The "office" has gone round amongst the dacoits long ere this; and when next a Chinaman is caught napping, it is not his green-painted fraud of an iron safe they will go for, but the flooring under it! A fire is a common thing in Rangoon, but this of the 14th October will be memorable in the history of wealthy deceivers and note-taking dacoits!

By the bye, I must not omit to mention the interest with which I saw a body of 128 dacoits marching along one of the principal roads, having just arrived from Mandalay by the river. Each was already clothed in the prison dress, and carried a bundle of clothing and bedding on his head. They were under the escort of some N. I. soldiers with fixed bayonets. I cannot say anything struck me as being very remarkable or characteristic in the aspect or bearing of these men. The closely-cropped hair made the features seem slightly more Mongolian than is usual amongst Southern Burmese; and there was a certain stolidity, which appeared in some instances to rise even to an aspect of contentment, about them. But they slouched along in an unsoldierly way; and even when the vague word "dacoit" comes to be rigidly defined, I think it will fit the worthless corner-boy of the Burmese villages better than it will the out-of-work soldier of the dethroned Theebaw. This party was to be distributed between Bombay, the Andamans, and Yerrowda. It is useless to attempt to crowd any more into the already packed gaol at Rangoon. Imagine a body of nearly 4,000 bad characters, in one institution, in the capital of a country which by no means considers itself subjugated yet; and think how possible complications are in moments of difficulty when a large proportion of these are of the desperate class, particularly, from which we are trying to rid Burma. Yet that is the condition of things in Rangoon gaol. Here in the gaol, as everywhere, there is difficulty about the definition of the word "dacoit." Yonder is a feeble, ol: creature, with bowed frame and lack-lustre eyed can he have been a soldier of Theebaw? His own account is, that when the wonderful ones came rushing into his village, all the able-bodied men, not to speak of the dissipated, the thieves, and the violent, had left the place half an hour before. He, nursing and soothing his little, affrighted grandson, had welcomed the strong visitors who were to make order, and to let his daughters and his sons' wives till the rice-swamps in peace. But instead, they rushed upon him and pinioned him, and brought him here, and called him a dacoit who had never owned ten rupees together in his sixty years of a hard life. "But look!" he cries, with a triumphant sneer: "You say I am dacoit. Very well. You are the wonderful ones who ride great horses, and you must be right. Yet, who made a prisoner of him sitting in the corner yonder? He is blind, stone blind! Are the dacoits blind men then? Ha! ha!"—and so he slouches off. The question is, did he score "one" or not? Even upon sanitary grounds, it is positively unwise to keep so large a number of people in so limited a space; and if it be true, as I have heard, that the authorities have just called upon the prison superintendent to explain the recent increase in the percentage of sick, the answer should not be difficult to furnish.

On the whole, whether as regards the journey through the magnificent jungles, or its termination in this pleasant frontier cantonment, only where is cheery can be said of my pilgrimage to Toungoo, or Tounghoo, as it is officially spelt. "The Queen's," the West Surrey Regiment, has been here since the 9th inst. A party of fifty men of the 27th Native Infantry, the Belooch Regiment, is expected to-morrow. The Royal Scots Fusiliers, with some artillery, constitute, I believe, the ordinary garrison; and Field Hospitals, British and Indian, are awaiting escort to Nyingyan, where they will be established for care of sick of the respective armies. At first it was expected that movement towards the front would be in mass and by river; but now I hear of small parties of forty going up at a time, in launches, with the minimum of baggage, and the maximum of inconvenience and mosquitoes. Such a detachment proceeded on Sunday morning, one or two others are likely to follow, and the main body of the troops and establishments will march as soon as the state of the roads admits of their doing so. Losing my way yesterday evening in a walk from the direction of the river, I had to enquire how to proceed of some A.H.N. Corps men whom I found in charge of a large quantity of hospital stores; and I came to the conclusion that there should be no mistake about the quantity and efficiency of the transport by land which is to replace floating conveyance for so very considerable a weight of valuable public property. We are told that it takes ten days to get up, and that the return journey is made in three days. My informants may have been trying how much I have capacity for believing, when they said that "elephants accompanied all boats, being always in readiness on the bank to pull them off sanddrifts and mud." But, that boats do uncomfortably stick, and for long times too, is quite true. You must not give too great heed to the alleged disinclination of our soldiers for jungle fighting; and I have considerable justification for my opinion that Tommy Atkins looks forward with express zest, not only to a chance of distinguishing himself, but especially to the prospect of doing so in work which leaves so much to the wisdom and dexterity of the individual warrior. There is a merry rumour afloat this morning to the effect that, on the next route-march, each officer will carry a rifle and a hundred rounds of ammunition, so as to be enabled to estimate for himself the effect of doing so on the average private soldier. The Field Service dress of khaki and puttoos is decidedly neat, soldierlike, and effective; but many close students of the Burman "rebels" believe that soldiers clad in scarlet coats would have impressed them more. An old resident here asserts that as soon as order is established, Burma will be absolutely overrun with Chinese. Now, from his school-days up, the Burmese youth is accustomed to see the work of house and field performed by the women of the family. If he takes a share in agricultural labour during the three most important months of rice-cultivation, he will lounge through the other nine, with the conviction that he has done his duty, and, a cheroot. Can such a man compete with the astute, industrious, patient Chinaman? During this and the succeeding generation, at all events, it is hopeless to expect any great improvement in Burmese habits; and so the immediate prospect, in view of a Chinese irruption, is not rosy for the native, and is by no means free from embarrassment for his new master. However, we shall see. We have the reputation of being "the best colonizers;" and if we are not able to get the good of the Chinaman's steady industry without permitting him to loot the Burmans, whom we have taken under our wing, the sooner we lose the undeserved designation the better. In the meantime, a far more interesting question is, our future connection with the Kerans. This handsome fair-complexioned race were once the occupiers of this part of the country, but were driven from it by the raiding Burmese. I have forgotten, if, indeed, I ever correctly knew, the precise nature of our relationship to the Kerans; but I believe in some way or other they receive a subsidy from us. Very certainly they are well affected towards the English; and are far nearer than their neighbours to a correct estimate both of our real strength, and of the inevitable issue of any conflict. It is said by the best informed people here that if once the dacoits were set "on the run" by our forces, we might confidently leave the following up, not to hint at the more unpleasant part of the work of extermination to the dogged ancient victims of the rapacity of our most modern foe It is even said that the merest sprinkling of British soldiers and officers would make steady and fearless fighting men out of a people whose knowledge of the jungle is as great as that of the Burmese, whilst their physique is as much finer, and their powers of endurance as much greater, as their habits are simpler and steadier. Is this mine of recruits to remain untested and unused?

The very last word I can obtain before posting is, that transport by carts, mules, ponies, is practically unlimited. Also, that a telegram has just been received asking for a water-bed for an officer who has received a gunshot wound at Nyingyan. You will have heard name and particulars long before this can have come to your hands.

NOTES FROM THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, OCT. 31.

WHEN I last wrote you, we were just coming to the end of a period of almost constant rain. Since then the chief characteristic of our weather has been thunder and lightning. After the rain stopped, two or three days followed, in which the atmosphere was so exquisitely clear, that the ships and houses and towers of Bombay and long stretches of the ghauts that are generally concealed by distance, became clearly visible. With regard to the thunder and lightning we have been remarkably fortunate. Thunderstorms have been environing the hill round about on all sides, but left us unscathed and free from a repetition of the terrible storm of last May, that still lives in the memories of regular visitors. On Thursday night there must have been a tremendous storm somewhere, judging from the fine pyrotechnic display we had here. Flash succeeded flash for an hour or so almost without intermission, and every flash scribbled on the sky jagged lines of light. But, although its rumbling never ceased, the thunder was not loud, and the storm cannot have been very close.

The Charlotte Lake is now quite full,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

SOFIA, Oct. 30.

General Kaulbars has presented an Ultimatum to the Bulgarian Government in which he complains of the treatment of Russians in Bulgaria and the general reign of terror which prevails. Failing the receipt of a sufficient answer to his Ultimatum in three days he will leave Bulgaria with the whole of the staff of the Russian Consulate. The Regency, he adds, must be answerable for the consequences.

The Bulgarian Government in reply has requested him to name the Russians who have been molested.

TIRNOVA, Oct. 29.

The state of siege which has been proclaimed at Sofia and Varna is in consequence of the attempts made by Zankovists to overthrow the Provisional Government.

General Kaulbars has sent a series of Notes to the Bulgarian Regency in which he revives his old complaints, emphasizes the gravity of the situation which has necessitated Russia to despatch her war-vessels to Varna, and demands the immediate release of the kidnappers of Prince Alexander.

The Notes are regarded as the foreshadow of Russian occupation of Bulgaria.

THE PRINCEDOM OF BULGARIA.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29.

It is reported that His Imperial Majesty the Czar has sounded Prince Waldemar of Denmark whether he will accept the Princedom of Bulgaria.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Prince Waldemar of Denmark is unwilling to accept the Princedom of Bulgaria about which the Czar had sounded him.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, Oct. 29.

Replying to the other French papers, which are insisting on the evacuation of Egypt by the British forces, the *Temps*, in its issue to-day, argues that the demand is idle until the Great Powers have settled in what manner the British are to be replaced, as it is certain that Egypt alone is incapable of maintaining order and preserving European interests in that country.

THE CHOLERA IN HUNGARY.

BUDA PESTH, Oct. 30.

Latest returns show that the Cholera in Hungary is decreasing.

THE TOUNGHOO-MANDALAY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 31.

The Government of India has sanctioned the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway, and provided ten lakhs to start the earthwork immediately.

THE RUBY MINES EXPEDITION.

The news has given the greatest satisfaction here that the expedition to the Ruby Mines with Mr. Streeter's party leave Mandalay to-morrow. The orders are to strongly garrison Sagadoung; the remainder of the force to proceed to Mogaut, and to be prepared to fight if provoked, but to spare no efforts to secure peaceful possession of the Mines; and the natives who offer assistance are to be employed whenever possible.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAHAWALPUR, Oct. 31

Yesterday morning the Viceroy, the Nawab and a small party went out shooting, when the principal game secured was a ravine deer, which fell to His Excellency's gun. In the afternoon there was an exhibition of sports at the race-course, consisting of lime-cutting, wrestling, &c., a State dinner illuminations, and a display of fireworks. The Viceroy will take a sea trip, probably down the coast, in place of the journey to Goa.

THE STATE DINNER TO THE VICEROY AT BHAWULPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MOOLTAN, Oct. 31.

At the State dinner at Bahawulpur on Saturday night, which the Nawab was unable to attend owing to indisposition, the Viceroy proposed his Highness's health in the following terms:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before we separate, I desire to take the opportunity of proposing to the guests who are now assembled round this table, the health of our distinguished host, the Nawab of Bahawalpur. I do so the more readily, as there are few things which gives the representative of her Majesty greater satisfaction than in passing from one State to another of Her great feudatories, and watching the way in which they assimilate all that is best in British and European civilization, and combine it with their own national tradition and habits. We must regret that an accidental, and, I trust, temporary illness, has prevented his Highness from being amongst us on this occasion, and all, I am sure, will join in wishing him a speedy restoration to health, and that he may continue to pursue the career which, thanks to the excellent training he has received, he has begun under successful auspices, in such a way as to promote the happiness of the inhabitants of his State and his own honour and dignity. The Nawab's State occupies a most geographical position, and I am quite certain that from one end of our North-Western Frontier to another we have not a more loyal representative of native rule, or a firmer bulwark of the integrity of British dominion in India, than our distinguished host, whose health I now beg to propose.

The toast was then drunk by all present.

THE VOLUNTEER COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The winners of prizes in the first competition are:—Vol. Atkins, Ajmere Volunteers, 88 points, second; Sergeant Lemmon, Lahore Volunteers, 88 points, third; Vol. Moore, Nagpur Volunteers, 88 points, fourth; Lieut. Williams, Ajmere Volunteers, 86 points, fifth; Lance-Corporal Simnas, Calcutta Volunteers, 85 points, sixth. The Council have sanctioned an increase of prizes for future monthly competitions to 15, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5.

The next competition is fixed for the 6th November.

THE MADRAS GUNPOWDER FACTORY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

The Government has received a telegram from the Government of India directing that the local Gunpowder Factory is to be closed immediately, as the Government of India has assured itself that a saving of Rs. 42,000 per annum will result from such a course, the Madras requirements being met without difficulty by the Bombay and Bengal Factories. The Madras Government, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association have long ago objected to such a course, and it is believed the Finance Committee favours the retention of the local factory.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The services of Captain C. Robarts are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, consequent upon the return from furlough of Colonel C. Walter, Resident, Meywar. Colonel Euan Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Wilson revert to their substantive posts.

Major D. Robertson is posted as Assistant Resident, Mysore.

Sir Lepel Griffin is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 27 days.

Colonel Jopp, R.E., is appointed Consulting Engineer of Railways, Bombay, during the absence of Major-General Hancock.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

SUEZ, Oct. 29.

H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates, homeward bound from Bombay, is placed in quarantine at El Tor.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Owing to the British Government having protested against the detention in quarantine of the troopship Euphrates at El Tor, the Egyptian Government has now allowed her to pass through the Suez Canal after having been fumigated.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, Oct. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, with the outward English mails of the 22nd instant, left here for Bombay at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, Oct. 31.

French mail steamer Anadyr, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

G. F. Dhollera	3 13-16

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅞
4½ per cent. ,,	74⅜
3 per cent. Consols	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	45⅞

Arrival—Nedjed.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	4,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	108,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	6,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	340,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	97,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	17,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

(OCTOBER 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line Bangkok to Saigon interrupted.

Cable Chio to Tenedos interrupted.

KURRACHI, Oct. 31.—Turkish Route interrupted beyond Mossoul.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 30.

10 p.m.	81·3

SUNDAY, Oct. 31.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	85·3
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	86·5

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs to us from Kolhapore:—"A Durbar was held on the evening of the 30th to say good-bye to Mr. Lee-Warner; also a farewell dinner was given to him by the station. The large gathering of native gentlemen after dinner testified to the general regret at losing so able and popular a Political officer."

SIR T. C. HOPE diverges from his proposed tour in order to meet Sir John Gorst, M. P., at Bombay, about the 2nd of November, as representative of the Indian Government.

SIR CHARLES TURNER will leave London for India by the mail of the 15th November. It is understood that his delegation to this country may be for a longer period than the six months at present proposed for the labours of the Public Service Commission.

THE Rev. I. W. Adams, V.C., will accompany the Commander-in-Chief to Burma.

SANCTION was received in India by telegram from the Secretary of State, a day of two back, for the completion of the Burma Railway—an extension of about 220 miles from Tounghoo to Mandalay. The commencement of operations on the spot was ordered immediately.

MR. F. B. PEACOCK, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, is the Civilian who has been selected from Bengal for a seat on the Public Service Commission. He has accepted the appointment. Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., will be one of the representatives of the North-West Provinces on the Commission.

IT is said that the proposal originally made by the Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway Company in England to fix the maximum salary of the new Controller of Railway Stores at Rs. 1,500 per mensem has been disallowed by the Government of India, who seem to have finally settled it at Rs. 1,000 a mouth, with the proviso that so long as the present incumbent shall hold the post, a personal allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem is to be granted to him in addition to the substantive pay of his office.

THE Finance Committee has for some time been engaged in examining the heads of the various provincial Departments. Among those who have appeared before it are Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails; Mr. Blyth, Inspector-General of Registration; Mr. Veasey, Inspector-General of Police; Mr. Finucane, Director of Agriculture; Dr. King, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, and of the Government Cinchona Plantation, Darjeeling; Mr. Croft, Director-General of Education; and Colonel Trevor and Major Harrison. The Committee is now engaged in discussing its proposals with the Lieutenant-Governor; and when this is over, it will prepare its reports and return to Calcutta.

IN accordance with a recommendation from the Government of India, the scale of process fees in the Civil Courts of Lower Burma has been revised and modified to an extent which is expected to give considerable relief to suitors. The Judicial Commissioner has also under consideration proposals for the reduction of the minimum of advocates' fees and of the rates charged for copying. It is to be remembered that the rates now reduced were exceptionally high compared with those of other Provinces.

THE autumn race-meetings in Upper India have, this year, been very poor indeed; but Lucknow seems at least likely to maintain its reputation for heavy wagering. On Wednesday night thirty-five lotteries filled rapidly over the events of the second day. Of these, twenty-two were on the Pony Derby, and aggregated Rs. 60,000. *Shamshad* and *Baronet* were alternately made favourites; *Blitz*, the winner of the Civil Service Cup last spring, coming third. The other ponies in the race are *Nina*, *Little Nell*, *Billet Doux*, and *Goldfish*. The two favourites were Arab ponies: *Shamshad* won the Galloway Plate at Poona last autumn and the Pony Cup this year; *Baronet* was beaten easily by *Blitz* in the last Lucknow Pony Derby, and also in the race for the Civil Service Cup. The race, however has been won by Lord William Beresford's English mare, Little Nell. This pony fetched ridiculously low prices in the lotteries, and actually started at 20 to 1. The race seems to have been one in which the favourites disappointed their backers in the most unexpected way.

THE export of cotton from the Central Provinces last year amounted in value to nearly 20 lakhs of rupees, as against 10¾ lakhs in the previous year. The latest reports from the principal cotton growing districts for this year are on the whole satisfactory, and it is expected that the exports will show a further advance.

AT the Natural History Society's meeting, this evening, two papers are to be read which ought to prove interesting. The subjects are:—"Cobra Bites," *apropos* of the recent accident at the Victoria Museum, by Dr. D. Macdonald, and "The Parasites of Horses in India," by Mr. J. H. Steel, V.S., A.V.D., M.R.C.V.S.

WE publish elsewhere copious extracts from the reply of the Government of India to the Treasury Minute on the Silver Question. The Government presses for a reconsideration of the question on the following grounds:—First, that it is within the power of England to secure the stability of value between gold and silver by joining the Continental nations; secondly, that by raising the gold value of silver, there would be an immense gain to India; thirdly, that the recent proposals were very different to the former indefeasible suggestion to restrict the coinage of rupees by a seignorage; fourthly, that it is impossible to reduce expenditure sufficiently. The Government proposes the establishment of stability of relative value of gold and silver, by the utilization of a greater extent of silver, as currency, and of an international arrangement for the free coinage of silver, and the making of gold and silver coins legal tender at a fixed ratio. This ratio may between be the average market rates of recent years and the former French ratio, and the Government of Indian undertakes to maintain the present silver standard, or to coin both silver and gold for all comers at a fixed ratio. The Government, in conclusion presses, in the interests of British rule in India, the necessity of a speedy and final settlement of the Silver Question.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper advocates the regular recruitment of Gurhwalis for the Native Army, who, he says, are superior in intelligence and physique to the hardy little Ghoorka, while they are equally brave and loyal. An officer who has had twenty-two years' experience of Ghoorkas, Gurhwalis and Kumaonis, rank the various classes of Hill recruits in the following order—(1) the pure Ghoorka, (2) the line-boy or barrack-bred descendant of the Ghoorka, (3) the Gurhwalis (4) the Dogra, and (5) the Kumaoni. He is emphatically against admixture of any kind in a Ghoorka regiments beyond the necessary one of line-boys; but thinks that a regiment, or regiments, of Gurhwalis, enlisted from the Tehri Rajah's country—Independent Gurhwali—would form first-class fighting material. It should not be forgotten that the Gurhwali has reasons of his own for not loving the Ghoorka; the memories of the terrible Nepalese invasion at the beginning of this century being still fresh in local song and tradition. They are a mixed folk, descendants of Brahmins and Rajputs, but are all regarded by the pious Hindu as outcastes. In appearance they are not unlike the Nepalese, though larger built. The present Rajah of Tehri has reason to be thankful to the Indian Government for his position. During '57, Suda Shan Sah, then Rajah of Tehri, rendered important services to the English, and when he died two years later without legitimate issue, his State thereby lapsing to Government, his eldest illegitimate son, Bhawani Singh, was, in consideration of those services, allowed to succeed him. Pratap Sah, the present Rajah, is the son of Bhawani Singh.

The result of the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was as follows:—Sailor Prince, 1st; St. Mirin, 2nd; Carlton, 3rd. The betting at the start was 9 to 2 against Carlton, 100 to 9 against St. Mirin, 1,000 to 45 against Sailor Prince.

THERE has been great mortality at Bhamo lately among the transport ponies, as many as fifteen dying in one day. In the absence of a qualified Veterinary Surgeon, no one is prepared to offer an explanation; one peculiarity about it, however, which looks like a contagious or infectious epidemic is that only the transport animals have suffered, which are, of necessity, kept together, while ponies kept separately, belonging to officers and others, have all escaped. The progress of the disease is extremely rapid, animals seized one day refusing food and often dying within 48 to 60 hours, while within a very few hours of seizure the whole appearance of the beast is changed, and it looks emaciated and half-starved.

THE total value of the trade of the Orissa ports, during the year 1885-86, was Rs. 1,80,54,315. By far the largest share of this went to the Balasor ports, which include Chandbally, and it appears that a large quantity of the traffic which formerly went to False Point is now being diverted to Chandbally, which is more conveniently situated than False Point for both Kattak and Balasor. The total value of the trade of the Balasor ports was Rs. 1,44,82,262; Kattak and False Point come next with a trade valued at Rs. 31,96,423, while the trade at Puri only amounted Rs. 3,75,630. With regard to Puri, it is said that the trade which had of late years been rapidly increasing, again shows symptoms of decline. No statistics are said to be available of the internal trade, but it is evident that a considerable development has taken place lately both with the Madras Presidency and the Tributary States.

MR. GEORGE YULE has presented an elaborate note on the Silver Question to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Yule holds that low exchange is beneficial to India, and that the impecuniosity of Government arises from other causes than exchange. "He proposes to move the following resolution:—"That this Chamber believes that any attempt to raise the value of silver would, if successful, seriously impede the progress of India, and it deprecates all action on the part of Government to subordinate the interests of this dependency to those of foreign powers, or to those of any other part of her Majesty's dominions."

THE Maharajah of Cashmere, accompanied by Mr. Plowden, has arrived at Lahore. Nine Chiefs will be present at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College by the Viceroy this week, viz., Kashmir, Nabha, Bhawulpur, Chamba, Faridkot, Kapurthala, Mundi, Nahun, and Jhind.

LORD CARNARVON has just had placed in Highclere Church a handsome memorial brass, bearing the following inscription:—"The remains of the above Charles Herbert, buried in Italy, in the Castello Dolivolo, 1635, sacrilegiously torn from their grave during the French Revolution, were recovered by his kinsman, Henry, fourth Earl of Carnarvon, 250 years afterwards, and after many vicissitudes rest here among others of his race and name. *Requiescat in pace.*" The brass is affixed below an old memorial to the deceased, bearing a Latin inscription.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at Pondicherry will be of very short duration; he is to arrive by special train from Tanjore at 7 a.m., on the 9th December, and to leave in the evening of the same day. There will be an official reception at Government House at about 8 o'clock in the morning, a State breakfast, and a farewell tiffin in the afternoon, but here the programme ends. It is needless to add that the whole of Pondicherry is in deep despair, for all sorts of grand doings were spoken of, and to some extent arranged for. In fact, the Administration, the Municipality, and the unofficial citizens had made up their minds to make a red-letter day of the occasion of the distinguished honour conferred upon them by the visit of the representative of the Queen-Empress, and to never mind the expense.

THE separation of the Church from the State in the French-Indian Colonies is believed, in Pondicherry, as likely to become an accomplished fact at a very early date. Under the present arrangement the Home Government pays the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Department provided for the European congregations, while the "Foreign Missionary Society" takes care of native Christians. The cost to the State, though not heavy, *viz.*, from 20,000 to 25,000 francs per year, has been a subject of warm discussion by the Colonial Budget Committee for several years past, but no satisfactory settlement could be arrived at. Now, however, the "Mission" has come forward offering to administer to the spiritual wants of both Europeans and natives, and to undertake the whole of the clerical duties, at its own expense. The Minister of Religion is said to be opposed to the plan; but it is generally thought that the Chamber will refuse to vote the supply for the cost of the establishments in the next financial budget, which comes on for discussion next month.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH, K.C.B., V.C., arrived in Allahabad from England on Wenesday last, and assumed command of the Divison from Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., who has proceeded to Bareilly to resume command of the Rohilkhund District.

UNDER instructions from the late Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier General Elles, Adjustant General, forwarded to Government, on the 9th ultimo, from Rangoon, the annual inspection report on the Madras Artillery Volunteers (of which Major Spring Branson is Commandant), and stated that his Excellency considered the report to be "on the whole very satisfactory," and that it shows "that this regiment continues to perform good, hard, useful work in a manner highly creditable to it." The Government recorded, in an order of the 22nd instant, that "it concurs in opinion with H. E. the Commander-in Chief," and "observes that the efficient state of the corps reflects credit on the Commandant."

THE death of Colonel Alexander Macleod Stewart, who died at Murree some few days ago, diminishes the scanty band of Mutiny officers. Colonel Stewart was the only son of Captain Charles Stewart, who was killed in the Afghan War of 1842. He entered the army as an ensign of the 64th Regiment in 1852, and joined the Bengal army the next year, serving as Adjutant with the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, and the 4th Punjab Rifles through the Mutiny. He was present at the siege of Delhi and the capture of Lucknow, in which latter affair he was severely wounded. He saw a large amount of varied service during those two troubled years, and at the capture of Fort Raya, when the commandant was killed, brought his regiment successfully though the action. He was twice honorably mentioned in despatches, and received the Mutiny medal and clasp.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALFRED CLARKE JOHNSON, who has just been promoted to the rank of Major-General, is a Colonel of Artillery, and has seen 36 years' service. He served in the Crimea, at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and clasp and the Turkish medal; in the Indian mutiny, at the siege and capture of Lucknow, in the actions of Simree and Nawabgunge, the passage of the Gogra, and at Muchligaon; for these services he was mentioned in despatches, received the brevet of Major, and a medal with clasp. He served again in the Afghan war, commanded the Royal Artillery at Kandahar, in the advance to Cabul under Sir Donald Stewart, at Ahmed Kheyl, when he was mentioned in despatches, and at Urzoo, in Sir Frederick Roberts' march to Kandahar, and at the battle of Kandahar, for which he was again mentioned in despatches, received the C. B. medal with two clasps and the bronze decoration.

LORD DUFFERIN'S BURMAN POLICY.

THE new Burman Bluebook contains various despatches relating to the annexation of Thebaw's territory. The most important perhaps is a Minute by the Viceroy, dated February 17th, and written consequently in Mandalay itself. His Excellency's plea for annexation pure and simple is thus set forth:—

"Being most reluctant to add unnecessarily to our Imperial responsibilities, I first considered the possibility of restricting our interference to the barest minimum by confining it to such precautionary measures as would do no more than prevent for the future the open or surreptitious introduction of inconvenient foreign influences into the upper valley of the Irrawaddy. In other words, I asked myself whether it might not be possible to transform Burma, to use an expression now become familiar into a "buffer" State. Under this arrangement, the Native Alompra Dynasty would have remained upon the throne; tha ruling Prince, like the Amir of Afghanistan, would have been perfectly independent in matters of internal administration, and all that we should have required would have been the right to supervise his external relations. In fact he would have become what the late King would have remained had he accepted our original proposals, an autocratic though confederated soverign. On closer examination, however, and with more detailed information at my disposal this scheme did not appear feasible. The kingdom of Ava has neither the elasticity nor the ultimate power of resistance which a "buffer" State ought to possess, as our recent expedition has clearly shown. The maintainance by artificial means of its independence on the great line of communication between our Burmese possessions and China was evidently a contrivance of more than doubtful utility. It would certainly prove an obstacle to free commercial intercourse, and its weakness might tempt the Government of Pekin to assert over it in a serious manner, those shadowy, and, as I believe, unfounded claims to suzerainty which the Chinese Ambassador has recently put forward. Under any circumstances it is a question whether a semi-protected State can be advantageously established on the confines of the Empire. The very principle of protection, even in its most attenuated form, implies responsibilities out of proportion to our means of discharging them, and goes very far towards placing it in the power of the ruler we patronize to drag us into a war against our will by provoking his neighbours, into aggressions, which, whether justified or not it might become necessary for us to resist. Nor must we forget that only a year ago a band of Chinese adventurers took and kept possession of Bhamo for some weeks, while so weak was the Native Government that its troops were unable to recover the place until bribery came to their assistance. A similar enterprise might be undertaken hereafter on a larger scale and under more formidable auspices. In such an event, our intervention would become a necessity, but it would be exercised under the worst possible conditions as long as the military command and resources of the country remained in the hands of a chief alike incapable of husbanding his revenues or disciplining his battalions. Moreover, such a personage would always be jealous of our interference, and would probably prove at the most critical moment unreasonable and obstructive, and perhaps disloyal. The country is not rich enough to support a British auxiliary contingent in addition to the court and army of a king, and as we certainly could not well garrison the frontier at our own expense, it would of necessity be left exposed to such risks as I have indicated.

"The next alternative which I examined was that of maintaining Upper Burma as a fully protected State with a native dynasty and native officials, but under a British Resident, who should exercise a certain control over the internal administration, as well as over its relations with foreign Powers.

"According to this scheme Upper Burma would assume a status similar to that of many Native States in India Proper. I was the more induced to favour such an arrangement, as I had been very favourably impressed by the attitude of the princes and by the condition of the native communities I had recently visited in Rajputana and Central India, but it soon became apparent that there was very little real analogy between the territories in question and Upper Burma. The princes of India are for the most part highly civilised, intelligent and capable persons, and are generally anxions not only to cultivate the most friendly relations with us but to assimilate the administration of their States with that of the adjoining provinces under direct British rule. The Burmise rulers on the contrary belong to a totally different world, the order of their ideas has been as incomprehensible to us as that of ours to them, while their conception of their own superiority to all created beings has rendered even ordinary diplomatic intercourse between themselves and other nations impossible. Even those of the Burmese dignitaries who, in their own personal interests and as established court favourites are anxious for the maintenance of a native dynasty on the throne, frankly admit that there would be no hope of improvement so long as the real power was wielded by a descendant of Alompra. It would be necessary, they assert, to place all effective authority in their own hands under the direction of a British Resident, and to maintain the king as a mere puppet. To any arrangement of this kind there are manifestly grave objections. A puppet king of the Burmese type would prove a very expensive, troublesome, and contumacious fiction. Nor do the notables who thus propose to rule in the royal name as mayors of the palace present the necessary guarantees that the power entrusted to them would be properly exercised. Under King Thebaw some of them undoubtedly took an active part in the massacres which justly roused the indignation of the civilized world, and some of them are well known to have been in league with the dacoits who ravaged the country.

"But even were the establishment of a Protected State a measure desirable in itself, we are met by the difficulty that there is no Prince of the Royal House to whom the trust could be safely confided. Had the Nyoung Yan Prince lived, such a course might perhaps have deserved, in his interests, a certain amount of serious consideration. The only living member of the Alompra family whose abilities and influence would make him even a respectable candidate is the Myngoon Prince now resident at Pondicherry. But the principal claim of this personage to notoriety is the fact that he tried to murder his father, and succeeded in killing his uncle. In any case it is probable that his feelings towards us are unfriendly. Having been brought over from Burma to India, where he was interned, he escaped and took refuge with the French, whom he now naturally regards as his patrons. Even did we countenance his accession, he could not without the aid of British bayonets, restore order to Upper Burma or maintain himself upon the throne against the numerous other aspirants of his House, and the successful assertion of his authority would be certain to prove the signal for the re-integration of commercial if not of political intrigues and jobbery at Mandalay adverse to British interests. The Nyoung Oke Prince, now in Bengal, is unpopular in Burma, and of unsatisfactory character. The difficulty of establishing him in power at Mandalay would be even greater than in the case of the Myngoon Prince, and the result of the experiment would probably prove disastrous. None of the other adult Princes are men of any note or influence, or command any substantial following in the country.

"Having rejected, then, the idea of placing on the throne a Prince endowed with the ordinary status of an Indian feudatory, I proceeded to consider whether it might not be desirable to set up the minor son of the late Nyoung Yan as the destined occupant of the vacant throne, with British officers administering the State in his name and on his behalf until he should come of age fifteen years hence; but it was at once apparent that this would impose upon us all the trouble, anxiety, and cost of a British occupation, without securing us any corresponding advantages in the present, while we should be committing ourselves in the distant future to an arrangement which, in the end would probably disappoint our expectations, and to a Prince who might prove totally unfitted to play the part designed for him. It was with considerable regret that I thus felt myself constrained to abandon the idea of maintaining the whole dynasty in one form or another on the throne of Burma, for I had always understood that the prestige of the Alompra family had great influence with the Burmese, and I had hoped to utilize it in the cause of order. It is to be observed, however, that the loyalty of the people is exhibited as often by their tendency to support successive ephemeral pretenders, whenever a son of the Royal House is able to escape from the prison in which all the king's children are generally confined, as by any exhibition of active devotion to the *de facto* sovereign.

"The foregoing alternatives not affording a desirable solution of the question, the possibility occurred to me of permanently placing the civil administration of the country in the hands of British officers, at the same time that the position occupied by its former kings was assumed by a Llama or some similar ecclesiastical dignitary such as is found in other Buddhist States. By this means it might be possible, I imagined, to give a certain amount of satisfaction to that national sentiment with which the Burmese, in common with all other people, must be credited, to console them for the disappearance of their own Royal House, and to secure a satisfactory channel for maintaining those ambiguous relations with China, which, though proved by the Burmese to have been devoid of any recognition of inferiority, are asserted by the Marquis Tseng to have implied the acknowledgment of his Emperor's suzerain rights; but such a dignitary, though a less sensitive centre than a king and his court in respect to foreign influences, might very possibly have proved a source of future embarrassment. At all events the idea possessed too experimental a character to have justified its proposal as a practical solution of the problem.

"On the whole, therefore, I am convinced that annexation pure and simple, and the direct administration of the Province by British officers, offers the best prospect of securing the peace and prosperity of Upper Burma and our own Imperial and commercial interests. This decision no doubt imposes upon us serious obligations and responsibilities, and is for a time certain to involve a great increase of anxiety, and possibly considerable expenditure. But no other course is really open to us, and in the end I have no doubt that we shall be repaid for any temporary trouble and annoyance by increased security within our own districts and upon our eastern frontiers, as well as by the development of trade and of the general resources of the new province.

"It has not unnaturally been suggested that the deposition of Thebaw and the absorption of his territories may raise uneasy feelings in the minds of our Indian feudatories. This is a matter as to which I have made very careful inquiry, and I am quite convinced that the objection is unsubstantial. The Indian princes take but little interest in our proceedings in Burma. They are not linked by either political or religious sympathy with the Burmese dynasty, whose sole connection with India in past ages was that of a hostile and aggressive Power. They recognise clearly that Thebaw's position was essentially distinct from their own, and that their relations to the British Government stand upon a perfectly different footing. If the rapid subjugation and summary punishment of the Burmese King has had any effect whatever upon their minds, I should anticipate its serving to convince them that hostile or dubious intrigues with foreign Powers are not likely to be tolerated by the British Government, and can only bring ruin upon those who engage in them."

THE SILVER QUESTION: THE REPLY TO THE TREASURY.

THE reply of the Government of India to the Lords of the Treasury is conveyed through the Secretary of State in a despatch of the Indian Finance Department, dated the 4th September. Referring to the Treasury verdict of *non possumus*, the Government say:—

We observe that your Lordship's predecessor did not propose to continue at present the discussion of this important matter with the Treasury. We have no wish to question the expediency of this decision; but in view of the probability of the subject being again taken into consideration, in compliance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission now inquiring into the causes of the depression in trade. We think it of importance to acquaint your Lordship with our views on the main points raised in the letter from the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, dated 31st May 1886. We cannot, meanwhile, in view of the experience gained since 1881, and of the grave importance of the question, avoid expressing disappointment at learning that her Majesty's Government proposes to adhere to a purely passive attitude, and that the Government of India is to meet its pressing financial difficulties unaided, or with such assistance as it may derive from the action of foreign nations. We trust that this decision is not irrevocable, and that the result of the deliberations of the Royal Commission, which we hope will be appointed for the special purpose of examining the silver question may be to disclose some method of relief for our finances which will, at the same time, be acceptable to her Majesty's Government.

The objections raised by the Treasury are then taken by the Government one by one and disposed of.

THE FIXED RATIO.

The Treasury had said the possibility of maintaining a fixed ratio was one of the vexed questions of economic science. The Government refer their Lordships to the proceedings of the Conference of 1881, and say:—

In view of the opinions expressed by France, the United States of America, Austro-Hungary, Italy and Holland in favour of the establishment of a fixed ratio between gold and silver, and of the undoubtedly favourable attitude of Germany, and the evident inclination of that power to follow the lead of England, it appears to us reasonable to conclude that it was within the power of her Majesty's Government at the Conference of 1881 to have secured the adoption of a fixed ratio; and as the evils due to the non-existence of a fixed ratio have manifested themselves in an aggravated degree since 1881, we may reasonably conclude that it is still within the power of her Majesty's Government to secure this result, if willing to exert its influence for that purpose. Looking to the facts we have just stated, we are unable to admit the contention that the establishment of a fixed ratio is impossible, because international agreement cannot be secured. It appears to us that if her Majesty's Government abandoned the attitude of absolute reserve which they have so long maintained to the injury, as we believe, alike of England and India, there would remain no obstacle to the establishment of international agreement which could not be surmounted. Even allowing for the sake of argument that it should prove impossible to secure the establishment of a fixed ratio of a sufficiently wide basis to permanently maintain that ratio, we see no reason to doubt that active, and sympathetic intervention of her Majesty's Government would secure the adoption of measures which would tend in that action, and which would at any rate have the effect of mitigating existing evils, and of removing grave grounds of apprehension as regards the future.

MR. GIBBS.

Mr. Gibbs, of the Bank of England, had been appealed to by the Treasury as an authority against bi-metallism. The reply observes:—

Mr. Gibbs has entirely altered his opinion since 1878; is now of opinion that the establishment of a fixed ratio is not merely practicable, but in itself highly desirable; and for some considerable period has himself been President of the Bi-metallic League. We are at a loss to understand how the change in Mr. Gibbs' views since 1878, which his writings on the subject have rendered matter of much notoriety, should, as would seem to be the care have escaped the knowledge of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

LOSS OR GAIN BY EXCHANGE.

The Treasury had said that it was not proved that the fall of exchange was an injury to India. The Government reply:—

It is beyond question that the instability in the relative value of gold and silver discourages the investment of capital in India; and the higher rate of interest which we should have to pay for silver loans forces us to borrow in gold, and to accept the risk of a still further appreciation of that metal. The variations in exchange introduce great uncertainty in that large class of commercial transaction in which the element of time is involved. The fall in silver, by throwing unexpectedly a heavy burden on our finances, has more than once compelled us to defer the construction of public works, intended for the protection of the country against famine, and has led to regrettable and wasteful fluctuations in our public works policy. These are evils of great magnitude; and if we take into consideration also the direct accumulating increase to the public expenditure due to the fall in exchange, it is, to say the least, difficult to contend that India as a whole may have gained as much as she has lost. It has no doubt been argued that the fall in exchange by encouraging Indian exports has given a stimulus to industries in which India competes with countries that have a gold standard; but apart from the results of recent inquiry into this part of the subject which we have above alluded to, we have been unable to discover that the silver prices of Indian exports, or Indian commodities generally, have risen since the fall in the rate of exchange, and there are good grounds for believing that the effect of the change that of late years has taken place in the relative value of silver, and gold has been to lower gold prices and not to raise silver prices. Apart from this aspect of the question it further appears to us that the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have failed to notice that those persons who are of opinion that India has gained by the fall in exchange hold, as an essential part of the same opinion, that England and all other countries with a gold standard have lost in an exactly equal degree. They argue that the rupture of the old ratio of 1 to 15½ between the two metals has led to reduced supply of metallic money to countries with a gold standard, and an increased supply, of an exactly equivalent amount, to countries with a silver standardy and if the increased supply has been a gain to the silver countries, it follows that the reduced supply must have proved injurious to countries with a gold standard by causing a general fall in the prices of commodities.

COMPENSATION BY RETRENCHMENT.

IN answer to the obliging suggestion of the Treasury that the Government might meet its difficulties by retrenchment in expenditure, the latter appeal to the past to show that since the fall in exchange, retrenchment has been constantly pressed at the sacrifice of administrative efficiency down to the appointment of the Finance Committee. They conclude:—

The sketch which has been given of the financial history of the last ten years is sufficient to show that the Government of India has been very far from unmindful of the relief to the finances which may be obtained by economy and reduction of expenditure; it demonstrates, on the contrary, that such relief has frequently been secured at the cost of great detriment to the administration. We are at present again seeking to effect all possible economies in the cost of civil administration, and we hope in this way to secure an improvement to the extent of at least £500,000 yearly. How insufficient this relief may prove in comparison with the burden thrown on the finances by the fall in exchange will be seen from the fact that, though the rate of exchange for the estimates of 1886-87 was taken at only 1s. 6d. per rupee, we have at present to contemplate the possibility of taking a rate as low as 1s. 4d. per rupee in the estimates of 1887-88—a fall which would impose an additional yearly burden on our revenues of more than £2,000,000 (conventional sterling).

Looking to the facts which we have stated, we are compelled to arrive at the conclusion which admits in truth, of little dispute, that further reduction of expenditure is unlikely to give us financial relief in any degree commensurate with the magnitude of our difficulties; and that the contention that the alarming growth of expenditure in late years is the principal element in the unfavourable condition of Indian finances will not stand the test of examination.

THE REMEDY PROPOSED.

The last paragraphs of the report contain a definite statement of the proposals of the Government of India:—

With regard to the complaint that we have not definitely indicated the nature of the international agreement, which should supply the solution of the silver question, we desire to observe that it appeared to us that we stated with sufficient plainness that the end to be aim

exhibited at railway stations, hotels, and other public places. Search has been made even in Italy, and on the theory that Mr. Royds might have fallen into the river at Basle, the Rhine has been thoroughly examined for miles, all without avail. It has been positively stated that Mr. Royds was seen on August the 8th on one of the Swiss mountains, in company with a guide named Costerand, to whom he gave 7,000f. This story has been thoroughly investigated, and has proved to be incorrect, like many others, and the mystery remains unsolved.

INDIAN PICTURES IN ENGLAND.

We mentioned a few days ago that some twenty of the pictures which decorate the Government House at Calcutta, most of them full length and the size of life, and which had been sent over to England last year to be repaired and cleaned are now on the point of being returned to Calcutta. The principal pictures among them are the following :—

Mr. Adam, a full-length seated figure in black suit with white cravat, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Louis XV., a very large canvas. The king wears an ample blue mantle over armour, and rests his hand on a plumed helmet placed on a table to the left. Painted by Vanloo.—This and the following picture, captured by an English man-of-war, were destined for Mauritius.

Marie Leczinska, the queen of Louis XV., companion picture to the preceding. An extremely well-painted figure in gorgeous costume and wide-spread skirts, standing beside a table on which are placed the royal crown on a cushion, and a profile bust of the king. Painted by Vanloo.

Lord Cornwallis, a portly full-length figure, with rather a jocular expression of countenance, standing on a carpet under an awning, with a distant view of Seringapatam and various groups of figures, and elephants with military forces assembling. The costume of the old Madras Sepoys and the Scotch Highlanders is brought into telling contrast. These figures are slightly sketched in with masterly touch and brilliant colours. Painted by Devis.

Lord Metcalfe, full length, in modern frock coat, seated in a green-backed armchair at a table with despatch box and papers. Painted by Hayes, of Berners Street.

King George III. and Queen Charlotte, the well-known ambassadorial pictures painted by Allan Ramsay with the assistance of Reinagle. They were painted preparatory to the coronation.

Lord Canning, a seated figure very poorly painted by Mornewick, better known as a marine painter.

Tippoo Sahib and his two sons, a native attendant, and an English officer, under a verandah with a distant view of the sea. This picture constitutes an important group of figures about one-third the size of life. Tippoo is seated on his divan, and the two sons appear to be making for the sea. Extremely well painted, and apparently by Robert Home, a pupil of Angelica Kauffman, who went to India about 1790, and became painter to the King of Oude.

Lord Clive, a half-length figure in scarlet uniform and landscape background. Powerfully painted with strong shadows by Dance. This is the original picture engraved by T. Mote in Lodge's 'Portraits.' Similar pictures are in the possession of Lord Powis and the National Portrait Gallery. But in the last two a military engagement appears in the back-ground.

Lord Minto, a full-length standing figure in peer's robes. Behind him, to the left, beyond a table covered with books and maps of the Mauritius, Borneo, Java, and Sumatra, is an open sea view. Painted by Chinnery. It has been engraved by Charles Turner.

The Nabob Walajah, of Arcot, a noble standing figure in a long white dress, resting his left hand on the top of a scimitar. Painted by G. Willison. Similar pictures, with different background, are at Hampton Court Palace and the India Office.

The Marquis Wellesley, a standing figure wearing peer's robes over the official dress and the collar of St. Patrick, very poorly painted.

Major-General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, a standing figure in military uniform, his right hand concealed within the breast of his coat, and the left resting on the hilt of a sabre. To the left, behind him, an open tent; to the right, soldiers exercising with a gun, and a distant view of a camp among hills. Painted by Robert Home. This picture was engraved in mezzotint by Charles Turner and published by Home at Calcutta in 1806.

Warren Hastings, a full-length seated figure with legs crossed. He wears a spotted waistcoat and knee breeches, and rests his right arm on a table with an open book on it. On the wall behind the table is a stone bust of Clive within a circular niche. Warren Hastings has an aged appearance, and wears a close-fitting turndown collar. His feet rest on a richly patterned carpet. Painted by Zoffany, and a very favourable specimen of his powers as a portrait painter on a large scale.

Lord Teignmouth (Shore), a standing figure in civilian costume, resting his hand on a book held upright on a table, is effectively painted with mellow tones, but a very ordinary, unattractive countenance. Painted by Hayes.

The Rajah of Bhurtpore, a standing figure in Oriental costume, wearing a small turban and a profusion of jewellery, is seen in a garden with European vases and sculptured figure of a naked boy in a niche, and possibly the work of Robert Home.

The remaining portraits are of Orientals, and probably by native artists. They are painted with minute care, and all the jewellery is made out with the greatest nicety, some portions being gilded. They are Nadir Shah, the Nizam of Hyderabad, a splendidly dressed child seated on a divan, and Golam Mahommed.

BOKHARA.

An interesting account is given in a letter to the Russian *Official Gazette* of the solemn entry into Bokhara of Russia's new Diplomatic Agent and Resident at the Court of the Emir, M. Charykoff, on the 17th of August last. The Emir sent his own carriage for the Russian representative as far as Kotta Kurgon, from which town the procession started on the 14th of August, escorted by a strong body of Cossacks. Along the whole distance to the capital, about 104 miles, the local authorities and inhabitants did their best to give the Russian a brilliant welcome. At a point about 15 miles from Bokhara city, near the village of Kuemazar, M. Charykoff was met by five officials from the Emir, and shortly afterwards by one of the most influential Bokharan functionaries, Mahomed Sherif, recently promoted to the rank of Divan-Beg. As they neared the city, M. Charykoff's following gradually increased. At the village of Gourbon the party was joined by the Russian residents in Bokhara, and four versts beyond 100 infantry, with four guns, under Mulla Malhund, were drawn up as a guard of honour. An artillery salute of 21 guns, was then fired by the Bokharan artillery. The infantry, who were all armed with the Russian Berdan rifle, elicited some complimentary remarks from M. Charykoff, and the procession proceeded on its way, accompanied by the troops, and with a band playing and with colours flying. The natives lined the way in large numbers. The official reception took place, according to custom, on the second day after the Agent's arrival, the 19th. Several high officials, headed by the Divan-Beg, led M. Charykoff on horeback, attended by his Cossacks and his dragoman, M. Klemto, to the Emir's palace. On dismounting at the gate of the palace, M. Charykoff was saluted by a battalion of infantry, and marshalled with great ceremony into the august presence of "His High Gravity," as the Emir is styled, after the somewhat ridiculous title which the Russians have specially coined for all Asiatic potentates whom they are preparing to swallow up in their advannce eastwards. Unfortunately the narrative ends here, and we are left to imagine how at the interview the young Russianized Emir placed himself completely at the disposal of his dreaded protector and suzerain. An ambassadorial palace is to be erected for the new Agent.

M. Charykoff is a very young man for such an important post, but is possessed of decided ability, with much Oriental learning and a remarkable knowledge of English, which he speaks fluently. In the Turkish campaign of 1878 he won the St. George's Cross as a volunteer in one of the Hussar Regiments of the Guard.

MORTALITY AMONG PONIES IN BURMA

There has been a great mortality among the tran sport ponies at Bhamo lately, as many as fifteen dying in one day. In the absence of any qualified Veterinary Surgeon no one is prepared to offer an explanation. One peculiarity about it, however, which looks like a contagious or infectious epidemic, is that only the transport animals have suffered, which are of necessity kept together, while ponies kept separately belonging to officers and others have all escaped. The progress of the disease is extremely rapid, animals seized one day refusing food and often dying within 48 to 60 hours, while within a very few hours of seizure the whole appearance of the beast is changed, and it looks emaciated and half-starved. Anthrax might be suggested as the cause, but some officers acquainted with the appearance of animals which have died from it have held *post mortems* upon some of the carcasses, and pronounced against it. The mortality amongst the goats brought up to the commissariat for issue to native troops is enormous; but this is hardly to be wondered at seeing that all the steamer captains complain they are put on board at Mandalay without any fodder for the five days' journey, grain being sent in lieu which is not of course an efficient substitute. Algother Bhamo seems to be a bad place for animals, and has not proved much better for human beings, though doubtless under the altered conditions of airy quarters and good food, the health of the troops will very materialy improve in future years.

SCENE IN A CONVICT PRISON.

A singular scene is reported from the United States convict prison at Trenton. A man named Driscoll, who had been several times previously convicted, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and was placed in the brush-making shop. One day Driscoll was heard singing at his work, and the keeper, named Ashley, said he would report him. As the keeper turned to go back to his desk Driscoll seized him by the collar, and, grasping a heavy iron wedge used in his work, raised it over the keeper's head. A murmur of excitement ran through the room, and many of the prisoners stood up. Keeper Ashley was cool, however, and, tearing himself from the convict's grasp, he retired to his desk and wrote out a report against Driscoll, who remained standing with the wedge in his hand. Two keepers came in answer to a summons, and as they entered the room Driscoll seized a long brass-handled needle from his work-bench, and sprang into the corner of the room, where he placed his back against the elevator shaft and shouted that he would kill the first man who laid a hand on him. The two keepers advanced to within 10ft. of him and drew their revolvers. Ashley, fearing a general revolt, rang the alarm signal, and in a few seconds keepers were pouring into the room from every direction. Then the signal was rung for the convicts to fall in line; and under the care of four keepers, they all marched out, but Driscoll who still defied the officers and brandished the wedge in his right hand, while in his left he held the needle, ready to pierce anyone who came within reach. A dozen keepers hemmed him in and stood ready to shoot him down if he made a step towards them. "Lay down those tools and give up or we shall be obliged to shoot you," said one of the keepers. "Shoot and be d——d," answered Driscoll, defiantly, "I will have one life for it, anyway." If you don't surrender in five minutes I will put a ball through you," said the keeper, taking out his watch and counting the minutes aloud. As he said "Five," Inspector Cartwright, who has control of the prison, shouted, "Don't shoot," and a moment later he added, "Give him time to consider. Talk to him." The keepers extended the time to 10 minutes, and meanwhile endeavoured to reason with the desperate man. He answered with jeers and taunts and swore at the officers villainously, as if to tempt them to lose patience and kill him. Feeling that there was no recourse but to shoot him, the inspector walked slowly out of the room, knowing his departure would be taken as a withdrawal of his command. The instant he shut the door, however, he relented and rushing back into the room he shouted, "Don't shoot!" just in time to arrest the fingers that were dressing the triggers. One of the keepers turned and expostulated with Inspector Cartwright, saying, "Would you see one of us murdered? Is not any one of our lives worth more than this wretch?" "If anybody is to be killed, I will be the man," said the inspector resolutely, pressing forward into the ranks of the keepers. They tried to hold him back; but he thrust them aside and advanced to within five feet of the man who menaced his life with two ugly weapons. "Young man," he said, "you are acting very foolishly. You are throwing away your life. Do you know who I am?" "No," arnwered Driscoll defiantly; "I don't know you, and I don't want to know you." "I am one of the prison inspectors, and I am here to protect you. My name is Cartwright." "If you are Dave Cartwright you are a good man and have a good name in this prison. I will go anywhere with you if you will send these hounds away," said Driscoll, without altering his menacing attitude. Inspector Cartwright turned to the keepers and told them to go and leave the prisoner to him. All but Engineer Thompson and two keepers left the room. They refused to leave the inspector at the mercy of the convict. Cartwright said: "Give me your hand, young man. I will see that you are not tortured. Lay down those tools." Driscoll laid aside the weapons and took the inspector's hand, and he was led to the dungeon and locked up.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The following is the Duke of Marlborough's letter in the *Times* to which our London correspondent referred :—The question raised by my friend Mr. James Howard in his letter published in your issue of the 25th is a very interesting one, and with your permission I will crave your indulgence to offer a short reply. He virtually raises the point as to whether the purchasing power of the rupee has fallen in India at the same time that its exchange value in England has fallen to under 1s. 6d. the rupee. He further proceeds to inquire whether bimetallists contend that the unequal purchasing power of a rupee in England and in India does or does not regulate the price of wheat in the London market, for, as he adds, on this depends the whole fabric of the advocates of bimetallism. I have had the advantage of possessing some personal knowledge of India, and also of obtaining recent information as to what I may call its domestic trade, and I do not find, although it is not universally admitted, that the purchasing power of the rupee in the purely native districts has altered to any appreciable extent for many years. In the neighbourhood of European communities wages have risen, and also prices of commodities, but I have seen no reliable evidence that prices have been in any way affected in native Indian markets by any of the extra Indian influence which are depreciating silver beyond the limits of our Indian Empire. I think the best answer to offer to Mr. Howard's remarks is to state the matter in another way. A writer who signs himself "B. B." in writing in one of your eveuing contemporaries on the 24th inst. on the subject of silver and wheat (after pointing out how much larger the importation of wheat to this country from India is likely to be than from America or any other country) he concludes his letter with the pregnant sentence—"It is clear enough indeed that the wheat-growing ryot has lately been receiving no more than the *minimum* of profit which would induce him to keep up the present area of cultivation." Now political economy teaches us that wherever an increased profit in any trade occurs competition between producers invariably steps in and absorbs the extra profit until the normal profit of general trade is restored. The effect of this competition in India is disastrous to the trade of both the eastern and western hemispheres. In India the extra profit owing to difference of exchange is distroyed by the larger number of courpetitors who spring up to share in the enhanced trade, while the loss to India on the payment of her gold debt of 15 millions increases to the prejudice of her taxation and the burdens of her cultivating classes. In Europe as well as in India the price of the article wheat is no doubt lowered by the volume which is forced on the Indian market, but it must be remembered that this quantity of cheap wheat is brought into the market not under the influence of a healthy trade, but by a European bounty of 6d. on the rupee, which, as I said in my former letter, causes lands distantly situated from the railway or seaboard to be abnormally qualified to compete in the wheat markets of the world. These lands we are thus bringing to compete in our home markets are not intended by nature to supply our wants; they wouldcease to be cultivated to-morrow were it not for the trade bounty which results from our currency laws. Looking upon India as an integral portion of our Empire, one may well say with Mr. H. Schmidt, in his work on "The Social Aspect of the Silver Question," page 78, "It would be a libel on English statesmen to despair of their being roused in time to a clearer perception of the danger ahead, to say that they would be unequal to the task of putting an end to that monstrous anomaly of two different standards under one Crown without a connecting link between them." We are as a nation virtually taxing English Agriculture in order to provide a fund to be expended in offering an exchange bonus to the Indian ryot on his wheat to induce him to put an increased volume at a cheap rate into our London market; and while the working classes in our large towns are flatterring themselves that the cheap loaf is the result of that admirable institution free trade, this cheapness is really produced by levying a tax on their agricultural neighbours, thus producing a collapse of this home industry and rush unemployed on the labour markets of our large towns. The cheapness of this bread is in truth the result of social improvidence, which views with unconcern the collapse of our most important industries at home, forgetting that this is the price the nation is compelled to pay, by what I will call the financial aspect of the "law of conservation of energy," for the cheap supplies which now flood our home markets. It cannot too often be insisted on that this cheapness of food supply which the monometallists point to as an unanswerable argument, is really produced by an indirect tax on Englisgh land, which is forced to remain untilled and thus yield up its potential value to bonus Indian cornfields. I can quite understand that those who are unfriendly to the agricultural interests would hale such a view of matters with indifference. This, however, has not been the position taken by Mr. J. Howard, from whom agriculturists will no doubt obtain a judicial treatment of the subject. It is remarkable, however, considering the wide reaching character of this social problem to all classes that persons who are prepared to listen to the pleadings of advocates of silver, go no further into the question than to state their belief that the matter is so complicated that the "masses," "our masters," can never be brought to understand the bearings of the subject on their own interest.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

ADVENTURES IN A BALLOON.

A balloon ascent at the Edinburgh Exhibition the other afternoon was accompanied by a rather sensational incident. The wind was blowing from the north-east, and when the balloon rose, it was carried in the direction of the Exhibition buildings. The lifting power was sufficient to have allowed the balloon to ascend under ordinary circumstances, but being struck by a downcast current immediately after springing into the air, it began to descend. Mr. Dale, the aeronaut, with great presence of mind, threw out a number of bags of ballast, but the car by this time was so low that it shaved the top of the tobacco divan at the east end of the broad promenade. Breaking some of the electric wires in that vicinity, it got entangled. A good deal of the ballast in the car was thrown out, and at last the balloon righted itself, and rose in the air, to the immense relief of an excited crowd. Mr. Dale was accompanied by Mr. Lees from Old Edinburgh. The balloon took a westward course, and rose to a height of 2,500 feet. Up to a height of 2,000 feet a dense mist prevailed, which utterly blotted out from view both earth and sky, but rising above the mist the balloon got into bright sunshine at an altitude of 2,500 feet. In descending, the aeronauts were utterly "at sea," and had very little idea where they were. The mist was as dense as ever and when they were within 100 feet of the ground all was still wrapt in obscurity. A rustling was heard which at first sounded like running water, but it was only the movement in the treetops over which the balloon was now sailing. A moment afterwards Mr. Dale saw a plot of grass before him. He immediately seized the valve rope, and the balloon came down, the landing, in all the circumstances, being not a bad one. From two shepherds who came along, the balloonists learned that the descent had been made within 50 yards of "Rest and be Thankful," a sentiment which they heartily reciprocated.

THE JODHPUR STABLE SCANDAL.

The Calcutta Turf Club has at last found it necessary to take the most severe measure in its power to bring the Jodhpur stable, which consists of so many different persons, to book. The whole of them, from the Maharaja downwards, have been proclaimed defaulters for not duly paying up at different race meetings, the consequence being, as our correspondent informs us, that the stewards at Meerut declined to handicap Tej Singh's horses for the last day's racing at that meeting. No one supposes for a moment that the Maharaja of Jodhpur or Maharaja Pertab Singh are in any way cognisant of the malpractices carried on by their subordinates, but if they intend to continue racing, their first duty must be to see that their good name is preserved by those men being kept in strict order, and this can only be done by having one really respectable and honest man, such as Mr. Wheal, entrusted with the entire management of the stable.

MURDEROUS PLOT AGAINST JEWS.

Shortly before the Jewish New Year's Day, a circular was sent to a number of Galician parishes calling upon the young men to arm themselves with scythes and hatchets, and on New Year's Eve go to Lieszanoff, where a general massacre and pillage of the Jews was to take place, which it was stated had been ordered by the diet of Lemberg and the Reichsrath in Vienna, and of which his Majesty the Emperor approved. The document, of which many copies were issued, was provided with the official seal and the well-imitated signature of the District-Governor. Fortunately the priest of one of the parishes, recognising the circular to be a forgery, immediately apprised the authorities. The writer was discovered, but he proved to be only an instrument, having acted in the pay of some unknown person.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Mounts Bay, 1,500 tons, Captain G. Spray, cleared on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steam-ship Clan Drummond, 1,904 tons, Captain N. Harrison, cleared on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

Her M.'s Man-of-War Woodlark, Captain E. W. Burt, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Muscat (25th October). She will remain in Bombay for a fortnight, after which she will probably sail for the gulf ports.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Busorah (Oct. 16) with a general cargo, 193 horses, 91 chests opium, and the following passengers :—Mr. W. S. Foreman, Lt. Mainwaring, Mr. H. Wray, Rev. J. Ball, Mr. Inglish, Mr. A. H. Lord, Captain G. F. Shepherd, Mr. G. F. Simpson, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Hussan, Mr. Bedder, Dr. P. Alcantara, Mr. De Mello, and 86 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, 2,162 tons, Captain E. Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Sydney (1st Oct.) with H. M.'s Australian and China mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr. Wilkinson, Col. Garstin, Mr. Paxton, Mr. and Mrs. Stagden and child. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Lt.-Col. Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Truman, Mr. T. Radden and Mr. Chapman. From Glenelg to Bombay.—Mr. Meyer. From Sydney to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Hawksworth and two children, Master Hawksworth and two infants. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mr. G. W. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Naghten, Mr. and Miss Morrison, Mr. S. Vallett, Mr. White, and Mr. and Mrs. Oxenham. From King George's Sound to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. C. Webb and Miss Webb, Mr. C. Trotter, Mr. C. Watson, and Mr. Tivie. From Calcutta to Bombay.—Mr. Groom. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mr. Mehta and Mr. B. S. Mehta. From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr. Pestonjee and child. From Sydney to Brindisi *via* Bombay.—Mr. Russell Dowling. From Sydney to London *via* Bombay.—Mr. Burt, Master Burt, and Mr. Colquhoun.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

30th October.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Lawada ..	2140	A. Liddiard	A	M. Mackenzie.
,, California ..	2293	W. S. Young ..	B	W.& A. Graham
,, Parramatta.	2681	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Hydaspes ...	1890	G. Scrivener	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Titania	2011	S. Mersa	E	A. Loyds & Co.
,, C. Cameron.	1585	J. R. Kewly	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lamport....	1579	L. P. Cross.....	H	McCulloch.
,, C.Drummond	1904	N. Harrison	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Knight of St. George....	1972	J. T. Thomas ..	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, City of Canterbury ..	009	A. B. Grey.....	L	Sir C. Forbes.
,, River Indus	2251	E. P. Murray ..	N	W.& A. Graham
,, Cameo.....	1181	J. Rich.....	O	C. Eduljee.
,, Mounts Bay	1510	G. Spray.....	P	B. Craig & Co.
,, R.Rubattino	3011	G. Mersa	P	F. Bozzoni.
,, Gavino	1451	C. Stephenson ...	P	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
29	Java (s)	Livingstone.	Busrah, Oct. 16.
30	Ganges (s).....	Stewart	Sydney, Oct. 1.
31	H.M.S. Woodlark	Burt	Muscat, Oct. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Aurelia	Johnson	Mauritius.
	Hydaspes (s).....	Scrivener ..	China, &c.
	Mounts Bay (s) ..	Spray	Marseilles.
	C. Drummond....	Harrison	Antwerp.
	H. M. S. Serapis..	Douglas	England.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Kilwa, for Coasts and Calcutta.
,, Govino, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

Oct.

ARRIVALS.

26 Medina (s) .....Anderson ...Rangoon, Oct. 18.
Canara (s) .....Masson .....Bombay, Sept. 30.
Glenburn .....Gross .....Singapore, Sept. 23.
Albyn .....Fisher .....New York, June 7.
27 Britannia .....Shaw .....Liverpool, July 3.
Cabul .....Rowe .....New York, June 9.
Chusan (s) .....Wyatt .....London, Sept. 23.
Avocet (s) .....Couche.....Middlesbro, Sept. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 26.—Ship Mid Lothian.
Oct. 27.—Steamers Clonourry and Manora. Ship Star of Be[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 30.

From Liverpool.

California (s), 500 boxes bar soap, N. Chandabhoy and Co; 32 packages sowing machines, H. A. Geyer, and Co; 64 cases provision, Treacher and Co.
Rydal Hall (s), 7 cases silvered plate-glass, Merwanjee Nowrojee.
City of Canterbury (s), 60 cases sulphuric acid, Owen and Okell.

From London.

Lawada (s), 8 cases glass ware, Mooljee Metha; 7 cases glassware E. P. Mahomed; 101 cases whiskey and 20 cases wines, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Parramatta (s), 9 bales printing paper, The Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society; 8 packages medicine, Cooper Madon and Co.

From Marseilles.

Parramatta (s), 5 cases saffron, L. Naron.

From Trieste.

Titania (s), 3 cases medicine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co; 132 packages papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Sons; 86 cases paper, Jaitha Dassa; 7 cases playing cards, A. Tyebally; 53 bales packing paper S.S. Narrielwala.
Orion (s), 31 cases cologne water, Essoofally Samsoodeen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 30.

For Liverpool.

City of Canterbury (s), 164 cwts. coir yarn, L. Manockchund; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Lawada (s), 440 cwts. myrabollams, Nathoo Lalljee; 191 bales cotton, Nahalchund Mugunmul; 5 cwts. ivory, E. Passia.
Parramatta (s), 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.; 960 cwts. barley, and 6 cwts. bristles, Lang Moir and Co.

For Hull.

River Indus (s), 421 cwts. castor oil, Ralli Bros; 2,002 cwts. barley A. Blascheck and Co.

For Antwerp.

Govino (s), 1,000 cwts. poppyseed, F. Masotti and Co.; Clan Drummond (s), 2,000 cwts. wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.
Lawada (s), 2,000 cwts. barley, Toussaint and Boutillier.

For Genoa.

R. Rubattino (s), 1,600 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.
Kt. of St. George (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Mounts Bay (s), 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
Californiua (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Hornhead (s), 1,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

For Leghorn.

R. Rubattino (s) 1,120 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Naples.

R. Rubattino (s), 2,889 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Calcutta.

Kilwa (s), 100 bales Cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

For Hongkong.

Hydaspes (s), 91 cases opium, P. and O. C.
Titaina (s), 99 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office.
Poona, 29th October, 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the follo wing ap pointments :—

12th Bo Infy—Lt J R Hill, 1st Bn Cheshire Regt, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bo SC, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 23rd Oct 1886.

16th Bo Infy—Lt F S Widdicombe, 1st Bn Worcestershire Regt, a candidate for the Bo SC, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 26th Oct 1886.

20th Bo Infy—Col F T Humfrey, SC, Commdt 30th Bo Infy, to be Commdt, vice Col Kettlewell, who has vacated the appointment under the terms of G G O No 255 of 1882.

Lt W J Peyton, Wing Officer and Q-M (Offg Wing Comr) 4th Bo Infy, is attached to the 3rd Bo Cavy for duty until further orders.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Major G R Price, just promoted to that rank from Adjt RA, Barrackpore, has been posted to E-I RA.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the date specified :—

Maj F T Eden, SC, 2nd in Comd, 23rd Bo L I, 9th Aug 1886; Lt E R Penrose, SC, Wing Officer and Q-M, 23rd Bo L I, 2nd Aug 1886.

H E the C in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with necessary subsidiary leave :—

R A—Lt C R Buckle, C-2 RA, for 3 months on p a.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Army Veterinary Dept—Veterinary Surgn (1st class) M C Mitchell, for 6 months, on m c.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

20th Regt Bo Infy—Lt C M Cartwright, SC, from 30th June to 29th Sept 1886, on p a.

This cancels the privilege leave granted this officer by the G G O, Quetta dist.

Army Vety Dept—Vety Surgn R W Raymond, to remain in England, from 7th Oct to 25th Dec 1886, on m c.

Rl Engr—Col J H Bedford, in India, from 8th Nov 1886 to 31st Jan 1887 on p a.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

Daily Prices—Beef—	Maximum Rates. Rs. a. p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 6
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 0
Sirloin, per lb.	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0 6 0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 9	0 1 6
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 3	0 3 0

Kid (Small)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Fore do do. per piece	1 0 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 12 0
Fore do. do. do.	0 9 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0

Lamb (Large)—	
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0

Pork (Fresh and Salt)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb.	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb	0 12 0
Do. fresh, per lb.	0 4 0
Do. salt, country, per lb.	0 4 6
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 12 0

Poultry—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
Do. Hens, each	3 0 0
Ducks, large, each	0 12 0
Do. middling, each	0 11 0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0 12 0
Do. do. middling, each	0 9 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 6
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Eggs, each	0 0 4
Partridges, each	0 3 6
Pigeons, per pair	1 0 0
Do. young, per pair	0 10 0
Rabbits, each	1 8 0
Ducks, wild, each	0 12 0
Doves, per pair	0 8 0
Snipe, per pair	0 2 0
Teal, per pair	0 7 0

Milk and Butter—	Rs. a. p.
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	2 8 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 0 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0

Sugar—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 4 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 3

Pickles, Country—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 3
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 8
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 6
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 3 0
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0

Bread—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0 0 8
Bajri Do. per lb.	0 0 7

Firewood—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 12 0
Babool, per candy	6 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 8
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 8
Aine, per candy	6 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 8
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. do. per maund	0 3 2
Kurmell, per candy	5 12 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0

Fresh Fish—	
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	0 12 0
Do. do. medium	0 8 0
Do. do. small, per pair	0 5 0
Do. do. black, large per pair	1 4 0
Do. do. small, per pair	0 14 0
Surmaye, large, each	1 4 0
Do. small, each	0 12 0
Bouie, very large, per dozen	10 0 0
Do. large, per dozen	1 0 0
Ghoall, large, each	2 8 0
Do. small, each	1 12 0
Bhing, large, each	0 8 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Prawns, large, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 1 0
Bumlows, per score	0 1 6
Jiptoe, large, each	0

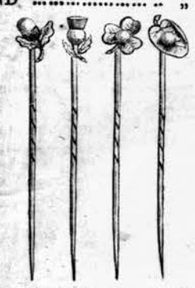
NOTICES.

INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.

A SET OF FOUR GOLD
"NATIONAL PLANT"
SCARF PINS,

REPRESENTING

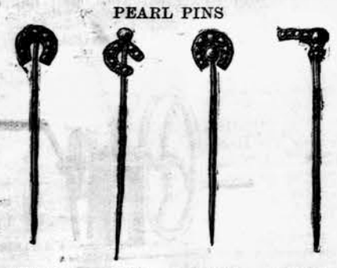
INDIA .....by the Lotus.
ENGLAND ..... „ Oak.
SCOTLAND ..... „ Thistle.
IRELAND ..... „ Shamrock



These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.
The "Acorn" and "Thistle" pins...Rs. 16 each.
The "Lotus" and "Shamrock" pins „ 12 „
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

PEARL PINS



Rs. 10 cash | Rs. 11 cash. | Rs. 10 cash. | Rs. 13 cash.

GIPSY LACE BROOCHES.

These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

Rs. 30 cash. Rs. 12 cash.
Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash.
Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 10 cash.

LAWN TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH.

A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

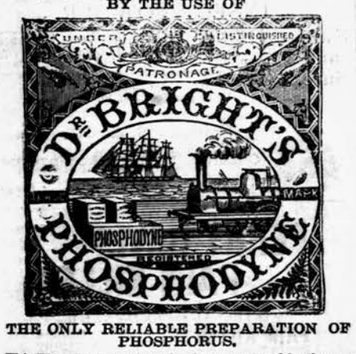
SPORTING DESIGNS.

NEW GOLD HORSE-SHOE BROOCH,
with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray.
This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45 cash.

SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH
Rs. 27 cash.
Ditto set with Diamonds.
Rs. 113 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
October 8, 1886.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

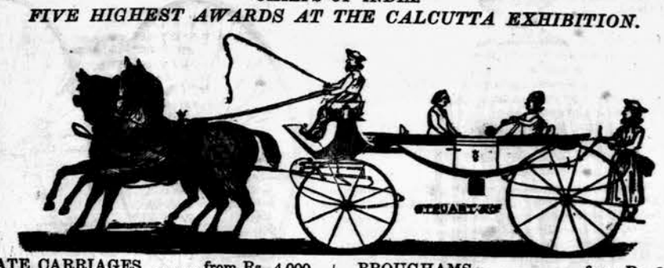
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

STEUART & Co.,
CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

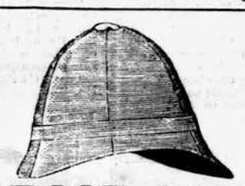
FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.



STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	„ 2,000	PHAETONS	„ 700
BAROUCHES	„ 1,500	CARTS	„ 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES .....from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.



MESSRS. HAROON CASSUM & Co.
TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices:—

	Rs.
Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing	from 15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable	from 7 to 10
The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat	10
White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet	10
Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap	16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c., at lowest possible prices.

CALL AND SEE.

38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;
AND 103, OXFORD STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

THE ELGIN MILLS TENTS
WERE AWARDED
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL
AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

And their superiority for excellence of design, durability and general finish, may be vouched for by the many UNSOLICITED testimonials they have received, one of which is annexed below.

"CAMP" "AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
"August 19th, 1886.

"No. 685.
"SIR,
"I am desired by Her Majesty's Commissioner to inform you that the Tents supplied by the "ELGIN MILLS for the Afghan Boundary Commission have given him great satisfaction. During the "past two years they have been exposed to very severe weather, but have lasted well throughout.
"To "Yours truly,
"THE MANAGER, "(Sd.) CHAS. E. YATE, CAPTAIN.
"ELGIN MILLS,
"CAWNPORE."

A LARGE STOCK
COMPRISING

DOUBLE and SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS, SHAMIANAHS, HILL SWISS COTTAGE, CASHMERE MINIATURE SWISS COTTAGE, and BECHOBA TENTS.

SLEEPING, SHOOTING, CABUL, SERVANTS' and LASCAR PALS.

DURBAR TENTS, MESS TENTS, NATIVE OFFICERS' and TROOPERS' TENTS, CAMP FURNITURE and BEDS, ALWAYS ON HAND.

The revised Prices will be found to be the most moderate in the Indian Market for GUARANTEED QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, the Tents being as heretofore, the best value obtainable in the country.

Any description of Tents not in stock can be supplied at short notice on application to
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

GREETING CARDS
JUST UNPACKED.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
ALL OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
IN PLUSH, VELVET, IVORITES, &C.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace .....from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace .....from	7 0
Silk Lace .....from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine .....from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine .....from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear .....from	7 8
International .....from	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make .....from	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino .....from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ...from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests .....from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns.....from	9 0
International do. .....from	3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks .....per doz. pair	11 8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts ..... „	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks...per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes .....per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes ..... from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. .....from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear .....per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ..... from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case ...	...	...	Rs. 25
„ sterling silver case...	...	...	„ 40
In hunting white metal case ...	...	...	„ 28
„ sterling silver case ...	...	...	„ 45
In cut hunting white metal case..	...	...	„ 30
„ sterling silver case ...	...	...	„ 50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Thull Chotiali, July 1886. Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of by on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued Fire
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corpotion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age,	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire D rection in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere of suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia Invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

INSURANCES.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....$ 2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....$ 400,000.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE accepted on approved Foreign or Native Risks at the current rates of premium. Contributors of business whether shareholders or not, will participate in any return that the company in general meeting shall sanction.
For rates and particulars, apply to
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE,
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Gold Medal
Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."
For further information, address—
Mr. J. CROWDER,
2, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS | OPAPANAX
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour
Atkinson's celebrated
EAU DE COLOGNE
Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
Off all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... 480',000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON,
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers within out charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 98 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-82. CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	„ 44 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Hermesteier-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefshofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Doerenmeier-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 15 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	„ 38 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	...
Chateau de Franda	„ 13 0	Rs. 15
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ ...
Low Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ ...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 25 0	„ ...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	„ ...
From MUNZER & SPANN.		
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	„ ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	„ ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	12 0	14
BRANDY.		
F. Descandler & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne	Munzer Red Bars	1 split } „ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules...	„ 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules ...	„ 29 0	
Charles Lerrotre very old Brandy***	„ 76 0	
H. Montroc and Co. * * *	„ 18	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
„ „	„ 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	„ 20 0	
Cairndhu Blend	„ 16	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ...
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...
SUNDRIES.		
Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles...	40 0	...
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	„ ...
Finest do	„ 20 0	„ ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1 lbs 19 to 25 lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &C.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality...	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 12

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1886.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

DOCTOR MOUSSETTE'S

PILLS cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris, and New York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS' Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges recent or of long standing.

CLIN ET CO., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS :—6, AVENUE VICTORIA.

BOMBAY : KEMP & Co., and at all Pharmacies.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts : 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris,

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

BOMBAY : KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co.

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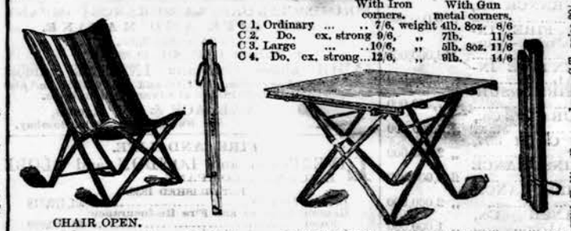

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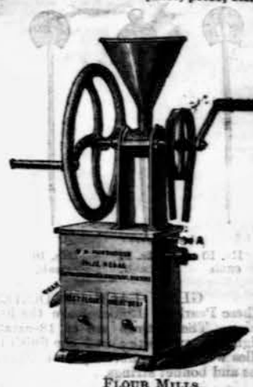

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter ; Fig. 11, a key less hunter ; Fig 12, keyless crystal face ; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

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	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, lever, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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